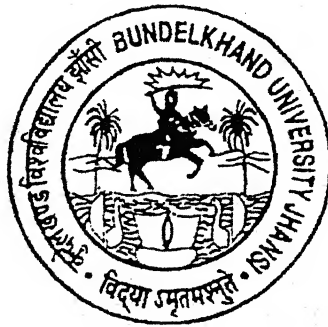


**"A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF SEVERITY  
OF CRIME OF CONVICTED AND  
NON-CONVICTED CRIMINALS  
ON MENTAL HEALTH AND  
SELF-CONCEPT"**



A Thesis Submitted to  
Bundelkhand University  
for Degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology



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## **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that the Present thesis entitled, "A study of effects of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health & self - concepts " by Napasuwanisari embodies the work carried out by him under my supervision and that this work has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree. Napasuwanisari has put in more than 200 days of attendance during this work.

  
Dr. Gurpiyari Nigam



## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "A study of effects of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health & self-concepts" being submitted to Bundelkhand University, Jhansi for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology is an original piece of research work done by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief the thesis or any part of the thesis has not been published in any other University or Examining Body in India or abroad earlier.

  
Nafasuwansari

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The present thesis is not only schemate interpretation in the fight of depth psychology but the effort is to present the effect of the crime.

I can not close these prefatory remarks without expressing my gratitude to all those who helped me in the preparation of the present work.

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# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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Crime has been with the mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaced problems to the Government and is a heavy burden upon the society. Statistical survey of India in crime reveals an increasing trend in its incidence. Crimes always ranks high when a public opinion poll asks what social problem are most trouble some. Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. All feelings are aroused by experience of victimization or the anticipation of being victimization. The poignancy of the victim of murder, brutal beating, or violent rape is a great resource of playwrights, movie producers and news paper publishers who need large audiences. Whether real or illusory, crime waves stimulate hot political debates over the state of social order and if the social order is in crisis, over the source of the difficulty.

It is obvious that economic and social progress of any country largely depends upon the masses constituting the society. The moral, social and materialistic disorder caused by crime is considerable. In India not many efforts have been made to understand the root causes and factors prevailing in society which are directly responsible for crime.

Most of the people know that "crime" is a disorganised personality factor of so called criminal. No body wants to be criminal but there are certain problems in our Indian society which deviate the existing personality of many people. Problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society, Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch something in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society. In simple term, he is named as criminal.



Crime is harmful to society which damages the smooth running of societal situations. All societies recognize and distinguish between behavior believed to be harmful to the group and behavior believed to be beneficial and respond emotionally with blame or approval proportioned to the assumed importance of the behavior. The acceptance and evaluation of the any particular behavior as harmful is dependent upon social organization and culture of the particular society. The conception of crime has not been similar in all ages from old to present age. In olden age, Crime was considered as an action violating any law established by any group or by administration. But this theme was changed from time to time. In modern age crime is related with violation of law or traditions established for the welfare of society. It is called legal duty of a person hence, omission of legal duty is termed as crime.

A man is known as criminal on the basis of crime committed by him. It may be either wrong or law less ness to some people or may be right for some ones. It depends upon the situations which occur before the man. There fore this question arises that what are factors behind "Crime" prevailing in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which make a man susceptible for crime and what are the suggestions for betterment of criminal belt of this region.

After considering the whole situation of this particular area and crime rate (convicted and non-convicted), it was decided to do some research work, therefore the proposed problem of research come into existence. Select the criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh which covers six districts which are Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, along with Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. According to available resources and best to my knowledge it has been found that there are some dacoits such as done the

criminality for the reason of their socio-economic status. In these criminal, there are two type of criminal convicted and non-convicted criminal. Some criminal do high severity crime and some do low severity crime. This area presents the data that mostly the gurjar, kurmees, paals and khangars are such castes who have hereditical calendar of criminal activities.

In these types of criminal (Convicted and non-convicted), types of severity (High and low), we select the mental health, Self-concept and their Socio-economic status for this study. It is considerable that some revengeful feelings excite the next generation in which parents and fore father have been killed, and new generation is trying to maintain its prestige by adopting the measures of crime. What are the basic reason ? Is Socio-economic status responsible for the criminal behavior what type mental health and self concept of these type of criminal What are the basic factors responsible for that, these are questions arising day by day? Then as researcher decided to work on this area. There fore the topic- "A Study of effects of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on Mental health & self-concepts." Come into existence in this research..

## **DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES**

### **(1) CRIME :**

#### **The concept of Crime- *Early concept of crime* -**

Ever since the down of human civilization crime has been a baffling problem. There is hardly any society which is not beset with the problem of crime. Commenting on this aspect of crime problem, Emile Durkheim in his treatise 'crime as a normal phenomenon' say, " a society composed of person with angelic qualities would not be free from violation of the

norms of that society .In fact, crime is a constant phenomenon changing with the social transformation.

Historically, the concept of crime seems to have always been changing with the variations in social conditions during the evolutionary stages of human society this can be illustrated by the facts that early English society during 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries included only those acts as crime which were committed against the state or the religion. Thus, treason, rape and blasphemy were treated as crime whereas 'murder' was not a crime.

According to Dharmasastra writers ordeal was a living institution in India. Epigraphic and legal records show that ordeal was practiced strictly according to the dharmasastra rules since times immemorial in the Indian history. Ancient writers have referred to the ordeals as divine methods with various names such as Samayakriya, Sapatha, Divya or Pariksa. Ordeals were treated as a divine means of proof about guilt or innocence of the accused. The two important aspects of ordeals were : (i) they indicated the divine aspect of trial, and (ii) the basic idea underlying this method of trial was the need of divine intervention at a crucial moment in dispensing justice. This ordeal was an antique institution, a deep rooted custom, practiced by the people in ancient India. Yajnavalkya mentions five kinds of ordeals – Balance, Fire, Water, Poison and Kasva.

In the balance ordeal, the accused was weighed against a stone and if the latter was lighter, the charge was considered to be false, but if it was otherwise, the charge stood proved.

The fire ordeal consisted of four main forms, namely, (i) going through nine circles with red-hot iron-ball in hand; (ii) walking over burning fire; (iii) lifting up a piece of iron from boiling oil; (iv) licking the red-hot iron ball with tongue.

In water ordeal, the accused was brought to a deep and rapidly flowing river or a deep well with such water. Then he was to speak to the water; since to be longest to the pure angles and knowest both what at is secret and the public, kill me if lie and angles preserve me if speak the truth.' Then five men took the accused and threw him into the water. If he was not guilty, he would not drown or die.

The poison ordeal was also used as a method of investigation. The accused was made to eat the poison or take out a living back serpent from a pot. If he survived harmless, he was supposed to be innocent otherwise he would be deemed guilty.

The kosa form of ordeal mildest ordeal meant for universal application. The accused was taken to a temple. The priest poured water over the deity (idol) and this libation water given to the accused for drinking. If he was guilty or false, he would at once vomit blood.

The first three ordeals were based on nature and on the principal of divine judgment. They, however, fell into disuse in course of time.

### ***Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century -***

In European countries, particularly in France and Italy, the period of eighteenth century witnessed an era of miraculous reorientation in criminological thinking the earlier emphasis on crime, the idea that crime was result of divine displeasure, the superstitions and myths were all abandoned and the study of crime and criminal was started afresh and a scientific brain it easily firmly established that no one else than the offender himself could be attributed criminal responsibility for his crime and the external agencies had nothing to do with it.

Thus it would be seen that the concept of crime is closely related to social policy of a given time. With changes in ideologies the concept of crime also changes. That is to say, certain new crime spring up whereas some existing crimes become absolute and, therefore, they are detected through adequate changes in the criminal law. It is for this reason that the criminal law has often been considered as a barometer to gauge the moral turpitude of the society at the given time. In other words, the social standards of the society can conveniently be judged by studying the criminal policy adopted by it.

### *Twentieth Century –*

There has been considerable increase in crime rate in recent decades. This phenomenon, however, is not peculiar to India alone. The crime-statistics all over the globe have recorded a similar trend. In fact, the incidence of crime in western countries is far greater than that of India.

Today's Hi-tech world and use of computer network has given rise to cyber crimes and other computer related unlawful activities. Cyber crimes are harmful acts committed either against a computer or against information on a computer network. These crimes differ from most terrestrial crimes in four ways. Firstly, it is easy to learn how to commit them, secondly, they hardly require any resources, thirdly, they can be committed in a jurisdiction without being physically present in it, and fourthly, they are often not clearly illegal. Undeterred by the prospect of arrest or protection, the cyber criminals operate around the computer network and thus are a menace to E-mail or E-commerce users. These cyber crimes cover a wide range of illegal activities which include frauds, hacking, viruses, pornography, harassment, stalking, data-diddling etc. These offences call

for need to recognize the fact that criminal law must continue to evolve if it is to address itself adequately to new developments in information technology. Because of the cyber crimes' international potential, there is need for an effective anti-cyber space international law for preventing cyber-crime.

### **Meaning of Crime -**

Crime as a legal wrong the remedy for which is punishment of the offender at the instance of the state. – **Cross & Jones**

Crime as an act that has been shown to be actually harmful to the society, or that is believed to be socially harmful by a group of the people that has power to enforce its beliefs and that places such act upon the ban of positive penalties. Thus he considers crime as an offence against the law of the land. - **Gillin**

Crime as an act which is both forbidden by law and revolting to the moral sentiments of the society. – **Stephen**

A Crime is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it. - **Blackstone**

Crime is an act which offends the basic sentiments of 'pity' and 'probity'. Yet another view about crime is to treat it as an anti-social behavior which is injurious to society. - **Raffaele Garofale**

Crime as an unlawful act which is an offence against the public and the perpetrator or that act is liable to legal punishment.- **Halsbury**

It is significant to note that though the legal definition of crime has been criticised because of its relativity and variable content yet Halsbury's definition is perhaps the most acceptable and as compared with older definitions because of its elaborate and specific nature and element of



certainty. Further, it also provides for the machinery and produce to determine the violations and to identify the offenders.

Crime as socio-economic problem is always dynamic, it changes its phase whenever structure of society changes. Structure of society means social norms which are needed for functioning of a society. These norms are measuring sticks for distinguishing what proper group members should do from what they should not do and distinguishing how a 'good' society should operate from how it should not operate. The sense of 'should' and should not come with in the locating of social norms which are rules of conduct. When an individual deviates from rules of conduct, this is called crime.

"From another point of view, crime is interpreted as a symptom of the failure of society. It can be product as well as cause of social disorganization. The existing order may fail to deliver on promises made to motivate conformity to its rules. Group seeking themselves as exploited accumulates tensions and grievances, perhaps leading to crime" (Elmer H. Johnson)

"Form one point of view, crime victimizes the existing social order by sapping its moral viability and social effectiveness. The very word disorganization implies disapproval and evaluation of rule breaking as abnormal: crime is an action caused by disorganization and maladjustment in personality and is harmful to society, when social order is broken it is punishable under law established for maintaining order and normal functioning in the society, Disorganization and maladjustment both are abnormal conceptions of personality which occur in due course when ever an individual fails to satisfy his tensions, frustrations, and conflicts. There



conceptions are excited and generated by some specific societal problems. There problems hurt the ego or self of an individual and consequently "ego-defense" mechanism evokes.

"Ego-defense" a well known psychological concept is an universal facts which is availed by normal and abnormal measures. When through abnormal tactics self or ego is satisfied its comes under the head "crime". It means crime is supplement product of personality and its characteristics in which "Ego" is of great importance. 'Ego' as a strong component of personality is internal administrator of an individual which realizes the outer environment. Ego believes in reality and finds better ways for adjustment in life situations. But life situations may influence personality at any time and may hurt 'self' of individuals. This harmful situations create an urge to break the prevailing social norms and to give up social taboos, traditions, conventions and rules which are necessary for complete setup of a society. When internal urge to break the said norms propagates an individuals, he takes drastic action and commits an abnormal action full of sadistic and violent behavior known as "crime". Therefore it is dangerous escape from norms and deviation of personality in negative direction.

Crime is endemic throughout the world. The severity of this problem in our country can hardly be a matter of controversy. It not only costs millions of rupees every year but represents, also, an even greater loss in terms of human happiness and human welfare, crime, then is problem of the whole society not simply the problem of one home or one person .

"Crime is a social cancer and like its biological counter part, it flourishes among and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs". (Hurlocks, 1964). How abiding people are in

peril. The security of their life and property is endangered by the criminal. They may become the victim of his crime. Thus crime is a heavy burden upon society and an answer must be found to this serious from the society malaise. No society can benefit by letting crime have its own way.

Crime is an universal phenomenon. Its cause's are extremely complex and their manifestations are varied according to time, place and individual. It also varies with historical periods, modes of life, economic conditions and social attitude. Social customs and conventions vary from country to country and crime is to be judged against their specific background. What is an accepted behavior in one culture might be considered deviant in another "Crime is eternal-as eternal as society- crime is, therefore an ever present condition, even as sickness, disease and death. it is as perennial as spring and as recurrent as winter". (Tannenbaum-1943).

Crime has been with mankind since the beginning of recorded history. Society has framed theories of punishment and established the prison system obviously to redress criminal behavior .But crime is still very much with as. Complete crimination of crime being a for cry, attempts can be made to control it. In order to control it, it is necessary in the first place to identify the causes contributory, predisposing and precipitating. It is the function of psychology to act as a link between a criminal and law, the basic point being that criminal behavior is human behavior and stresses, frustrations and strains that an individual has to suffer, determine his deviant behavior known as crime. It is nothing but an expression of his attempts to live and a variety of self-expression. Psychologists believe in the prevention of crime rather than in the punishment of criminals. They search out the root causes of crime and its proneness from where preventive measures can be adopted.

To a psychologist the behavior and actions made be a criminal more important because these action reflect the inner dynamics of criminals which are of great importance. Psychologists emphasis is on individual. They feel that criminal behavior is human behavior which are motivated to act in many ways which the law condemns.

Criminal behavior can be interpreted in terms of individual's desire which is a product of interaction of internal and external forces. It is be looked upon as a mechanism of adjustment adopted by the individual, in terms of his perceptual and emotional reaction, style of life which he develops to meet the demands of his environment. "From the psychological point of view, criminal behavior does not differ from normal behavior and is, therefore subject to the same laws of cause and effect"(Poffenberger 1961).

Then to know "why " of the crime we must know "why" of the individual, "what" needs of the persons are being served by criminal behavior with its heightened emotional tone, its disruption of socially accepted personal reactions. It is essential to know the inner pressures by way of committing deviant behavior. From psychological point if view the behavior is understand able. From another point of view. we should consider the organizing components of personality know as id. ego and super ego. Ed is a centre of desires, needs and all kinds of pleasures of personality which are unlimited in nature, similarly ego as an internal administrator makes a equilibrium internal and external world and believes in reality. On the other hand "super ego" the most important component is of great importance to control inner strivings of Ed which are not acceptable and immoral according to social norms. Super ego is representative of "Morality" if the super ego is properly framed, it makes a cheek on the extreme and

not acceptable strivings of the Id individual who fail develop an adequate ego may become criminals. (Alexander and Staub 1931).

The criminal act exhibits the mode of emotional tensions and stresses of which the criminal act is resultant. It is both as indication of conflict and as a symptom of maladjustment. The growing complexities of life and living create increasing number of problems, which demand the application of the highest capabilities and resources to solve them. In a society marked with rivalry, conflicts, frustration, maladjustment are bound to occur and general criminal behavior is defective adjustment (Hentic 1947).

Criminals are basically nonconformists. They disapprove socially approved ways in attainment of their goals. A key question in study of criminals in the study of their needs or motivation, because motives are the main springs of behavior. But motivation factors are not always easy to find out. Individuals have some dominant and weak desires. The dominant desires after some time become demand and individuals start effort to fulfill them. If the demands are satisfied, there is release in tension but in opposite if not satisfied, it creates a situation of disharmony in personality of which criminal behavior is consequent.

If the individual has a low frustration, tolerance, has a strong demand but weak resistance, he breaks up into criminal behavior. "Individual very great in both the number and strength of their demands upon life. An individual with numerous strong demands and with few weak restraints may be said to present a greater probability of criminal behavior than one with a small number of weak demands and many strong restraints" (Metfessel 1950).

Thus criminal behavior may be looked upon as a reaction against frustration. The antisocial behavior and criminal conduct must be considered as symptomatic of profound maladjustment and as means of escape from stress.

### **Criminal -**

Defining the term criminal is as difficult as the term crime; It is even difficult when the term is limited to those who have been convicted in criminal court. In a simple manner, it can be said that criminal means a person who commits crime. Technically the term "Criminal" should not be applied to any one who has not been convicted of crime. But often those who have been acquitted and even those who are arrested but never brought to trial are labeled as criminals. (SUE Ti Tus REID 1979 U.S.A.).

Various problems also occur when refuses to erase that label. A person who is labeled criminal is often not permitted to forger that status. that is, he or she is given a life sentence as far as status is concerned. The term criminal is a social definition-a criminal is one to whom society assigns that label. Those who commit crime as a matter of choice are few indeed. Many follow it as a means of livelihood because it is the only vocation open to them and must be men of stamina, courage and brain if they would survive.

Traditionally lawyers have divided crime in to three classes: Treasons, felonies and misdemeanours. Treasons are defined as crimes against the sovereign or state, Felonies as crime of a serious nature such as murder, which at one time occasioned the forfeiture of the convicted person's lands and goods. Misdemeanors as lesser crime not involving forfeiture. But recently new concepts as arrestable and non-arrestable offences have taken place.

## **Types of Criminal -**

There are others who follow crime as a profession. To them might is right, they know no other code. Society tramples them under its feet and they rise from dust with grim murder in their hearts. They can not forget, they can not forget and so they fight to be the better end with the blind courage of their breed.

### ***Criminals by accident -***

Under the influence of liquor, drugs, sudden passion and sometimes actual hunger, they commit crime, They cannot be truthfully be termed criminals, they are criminals by accident.

### ***Criminals by chance -***

There are some criminals who are normal in their behavior but suddenly they commit crime as a result of security love affairs and property matters. Such types of criminals are known as criminals by chance. There are too much examples in society which justify these types of criminals. Due to sudden mishappening and low breaking situation, Most of the criminals escape from society and pass their life in a very critical situation and become "Baagi".

Those criminals, who are habitual in their nature can be placed under the head "Habitual criminals ", these criminals commit crime which may be of any type frequently.

In 1927 at a meeting of International association of chiefs of Police was held in order to watch uniform crime reporting (U.C.R.), a complete manual of crime for police.

According to U.C.R. Crimes are divided in two groups-part I offenses and part II offenses. Part I offenses are the crimes known to police and



arrest information seven crimes which are divided in two categories-violent crimes-murder, forcible rape, robbery aggravated assault and property crimes-burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Part II offenses are considered to be less serious crimes and include a miscellaneous category of 28 offenses ranging from arson, fraud embezzlement, prostitution and other sexual offenses.

### *Syndicated Crime -*

Perverting the organizational scheme of legitimate business, syndicated crime provides illicit services such as prostitution, gambling, liquor, or protection. The illicit business is steady in its recurrent transactions, whereas burglaries and robberies are perpetrated as a chain of autonomous operations; criminals do enter into cooperative activities at varying levels of organizational structure and are governed by a single ruling authority.

### *Career Criminals -*

Career criminals most often are involved in property crimes, but they are distinguishable from non-career property offenders in that they see their criminal activity as a way of life. They see themselves as criminals and organize their lives around criminal activities. They associate with other criminals. They progress in their careers, learning more and better techniques. Career criminals plan for the offenses they commit and they depend upon others to assist them in their activities.

### *Political Crime -*

By political crime we are referring to those actions that are considered criminal because they present a threat to the state or its political stability. Political crimes are those which challenge the authority of the state and, particularly, its monopoly on the use of force. Some of the actions



categorised as political crimes are: "treason, sedition, espionage, sabotage, assassination, civil rights violations, student protest violations and violations resulting from advocacy and support of radical beliefs and failure to conform to certain laws because of religious beliefs. Schafer has given the title "Pseudo convictional Criminals" to political criminals.

**White Collar Criminals according to Sutherland**, as an offense committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of an occupation. Among white collar crimes, Sutherland lists restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringements of patents, unfair labour practices, and financial fraud and violations of trust, illegal of narcotics, illegal service to criminal and fraud in Income tax returns etc.

Other than above, there are also following types of criminals which are generally watched in every society.

- (1) Born Criminals
- (2) First Offenders
- (3) Criminals by Passion
- (4) Deliberate Criminals
- (5) Accute Criminals
- (6) Economic Criminals
- (7) Neurotic Criminals
- (8) Pathological Criminals
- (9) Nominal Criminals

Indian Geographical Situation is too much complex. There are so many areas in some states which are situated near the ravines of rivers. Out of them, ravines of Ganga, Yamuna and Chambal are most important

due to its narrow setup within sphere of Bundelkhand- a backward region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Criminals who left the society and broken the normal functioning of society, takes shelter in those areas and organise a group for its antisocial activities such as dacoit, robbery, kidnapping, murder and attempt to murder which are more inhuman criminal attempts. There are organised in their nature and run under the leadership of chief known as sardar and follow some rules established by their chief. They hire and purchase high quality weapons which are better than police department.

### *Organised Criminals -*

Usually defined as a business that provides illegal products and services to noncriminal public. Those involved in organized crime are really quite similar to those involved in legitimate business. Their goal is material success and they use many characteristics to achieve the required goal. Organized crime constitutes, one of the most serious and expensive of all varieties of crime.

“In our society criminal behavior is classified in to two major categories (1) Felonies (2) Misdemeanours. Felonies are serious in nature for which there are legal penalaities. Misdemeanours are minor offences such as disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Generally felonies are crimes for which a person may be sentenced to death or imprisonment for a long period under criminal law and for misdemeanours a person may be provided short term incarceration.” (SUE TITUS REID)

Sutherland and Cressey indicate that are a number of factors that must be presented before a piece of behavior may be labaelled as criminal (1960). Some Of can be interpreted as follows.

(1) Before behavior can be called crime, there must be certain external consequences of harm ..... even if one decides to commit a crime, but changes one's mind before doing about it, no crime has been committed. The intention is not taken for the deed.

(2) The harm must be legally forbidden, antisocial behavior is not crime unless it is prohibited by law.

(3) There must be 'conduct' i. e. there must be an intentional or reckless or inaction which brings the harmful consequences about.

(4) There must be criminal intent. The issues of intent, liability (at law) for the consequences of one's actions and criminal intents are all important controversial subjects to those who jurisprudence.

There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised system of social justice and social norms.

### **Theories of crime -**

There is a relationship between crime and social structure of society. How crime is related to the social system is the basic question? Whether the environment is determining factor in the causation of crime or a facilitating factor, the emphasis has been given upon the structure of social environment not upon the characteristics of the individual as in constitutional theories.

**Main sociological theories are as follows :**

#### ***Imitation theory of G. Trade (1843-1904):-***

Gabrical trade was of the opinion that man is not born criminal. He becomes one as a result of social factors and social process of society. Trade explained the process of "acquiring criminal behavior" and this

behavior comes through 'fashion, and 'custom' which are imitation components of society. Trade formulated that "men imitate one another in proportion as they are in close contact". Trade's second law of imitation is that the inferior imitates the superior. It is seen that weaker and peasants imitate royalty, small town residents imitate city residents, similarly a criminal becomes criminal as a resultant of imitation.

The third law of imitation is the law of insertion when two mutually exclusive fashions come together one can be substituted for other. When this happens there is a decline in the older method and increase in newer method. Trade has explained it by using the gun rather than the knife for murder.

### ***Theory of Differential Association :***

Edwin H. Sutherland best known in criminology has introduced abstract explanations and learning process as the root cause of crime this theory known as "Differential Associations" makes nine statements.

- (1) Criminal behavior is learned.
- (2) Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.
- (3) The main part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups.
- (4) When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes, (a) techniques of committing the crime which are sometimes very complicated and some times very simple, (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalization and attitudes.
- (5) The specific direction of motive and drives is learned from definitions of the act as favorable or unfavorable.

(6) A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law.

(7) Differential association may vary in frequency, duration, priority and intensity.

(8) The process of learning criminal behavior by association with the criminal and anti-criminal patterns, involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.

(9) While criminal behavior is an explanation of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since noncriminal behavior is an explanation of some needs and values.

***Hirschi's social control theory :-***

Travis Hirschi has formulated a social control theory of delinquency. The basic concept of control theory is bond of the individual to society. This theory postulates the description that delinquent behavior occurs when the bond of an individual to society weakens. The bond has several components: attachment (caring about others, their opinions and expectations), commitment (time, energy and self invested in conventional activities), involvement (engagement in conventional activities) and belief (attribution to normal validity to conventional norms). Hirschi is of the view that as elements of the bond become weakened delinquency becomes possible, although not necessary.

***Self-Concept and containment theory :-***

Walter Reckless and Simon Dinitz outlined their belief that we live in a society of alternates, where the self has more and more options for acceptance or rejection of available confrontations. They advocate that

self-concept is the key factor in explaining the choice among alternatives of behavior.

A favourable self concept directs an Individual towards law abiding behavior, and an unfavorable self concept directs him or her towards delinquent behavior.

These investigators repeated their conclusions from the previous studies, indicating that a favorable concept of self would "act as an inner buffer or inner containment against deviance, distraction, lure and pressures" A healthy self concept in developing the inner controls that are conducive to law abiding behavior. But containment theory also contains four other indicators of the presence of 'conscience' or inner controls, goal directedness, a realistic level aspiration, the ability to tolerate frustration and identification with lawful norms.

#### ***Conflict theory : -***

This theory includes consensus and conflict. These two models have been analysed as structural systems of society and the law according to this is "social institution to satisfy social wants and aspirations". Consensus means approval of values in society and on the other hand conflict means struggle between inner interests.

This theory views that criminal behavior as a resultant of conflict between interests of Individuals or society. Roscoe Pound (1943) has explained this theory after making a survey of social interests. It means when the interests of society clash, criminal behavior occurs.

George Vold and Ralf Dahendörfer (1958) both have interpreted "crime as a product of social conflict", it can not be explained by traditional theories of abnormality. Rather it is behavior which can only be understood as the

“kind of behavior necessary to protect and defend the individual's group in conflict with other groups.”

***Constitutional theory :-***

LOMBROSO (1911) originator of anthropological theory of crime. thought that there was some thing in the physical constitution of criminal that marks him out from others. He tried to prove this thesis by anthropometric measurement and by the study of physiognomic at features of criminals. On the basis he showed that the typical criminal possessed certain definite physical characteristics or anomalies such as a slanting fore head, flattened nose, long ear lobes, and a large jaw with no chin heavy supra or bital ridges, either excessive hairiness or an abnormal absence of hair and an extreme sensitivity or no sensitivity to pain. But later on this theory was disapproved by some psychologists in order to prove that crime is related with psychological factors.

**Robert F. Meir** in 1977 has presented the scientific understanding of crime by way of different paradigms and perspectives. The major perspectives which have been utilized to explain the relationship between law and society can be characterized as the consensus, pluralist and conflict models of social organisation. Each reflects some what different organising principles and different direction of crime. Considered in terms of political philosophies, these three perspectives-consensus, pluralist and conflict - can be viewed along a continuum moving from right to left or from conservative to radical.

***A consensus model :-***

The organising assumptions of the general consensus model are-

- (1) Society is a relatively persistent structure.



- (2) Society is well integrated and
- (3) A functioning social structure is based on a consensus of values.

When applied specifically to the question of law and social organization, the organizing principles of a consensus model are-

- (a) Law reflects the collective will of the people.
- (b) Law serves all people equally.
- (c) Those who violate the law represent a unique subgroup.

A consensus model assumes that law reflects general agreement concerning at least the basic elements of social life. Most common and most important application of consensus model is as a justification for laws and law enforcement. Laws and their enforcement represent what the people want, It is a reflection of their collective will.

***Pluralist model :-***

This model reflects the more complicated view of society. Law exists, with in pluralist model, not because individuals generally agree upon a definition of right and wrong, but precisely because they do not agree. According to this model, conflicts exists arround substantive disagreement while there exists general consensus about the nature and operation of law and justice. Thus the basic principles of pluralist model are-

- (1) Society is composed social groups.
- (2) There exists among these groups, differing and sometimes conflicting definitions of right and wrong.
- (3) There is collective agreement on the mechanisms for dispute settlement.
- (4) The legal system is value neutral.
- (5) The legal system is concerned with the best interests of the society

### ***A conflict model :-***

This model assumes that-

- (a) At every point society is subject to change.
- (b) It displays at every point dissenses and conflict.
- (c) Every element contributes to change, and
- (d) It is based on the coercion of some of its members by Dahendrof 1958)

### **The organising assumptions of conflict perspectives are-**

- (a) Society is composed of diverse social groups.
- (b) There exists differing definitions of right and wrong.
- (c) The conflict between social groups is one of political power.
- (d) Law is designed to advance the interests of those with the power to make it.
- (e) A key interests of those with the power to make and enforce the law. is maintaining their power.

Both the conflict model and pluralist model agree that society is comprised of diversity and thus diversity leads to conflict between social groups, which lead to the situation of crime.

Rebert f. meir in his book "theory in criminology" has also presented the scientific paradigms for studying crime.

### ***These are three paradigms –***

The positivist, interactionist and socialist.

### ***Positivist's paradigm :-***

As a paradigm for the study of crime, positivism emphasizes the determinate nature of human individuals. Human behavior is the result of

cause-effect relationship between individuals and some aspects of their environment. The paradigm can be described as follows –

- (1) Human behavior results from law like cause and effect relationship.
- (2) The cause-effect relationships which govern human behavior can be discovered through the same scientific methods used to understand the natural and physical environment.
- (3) Criminal represents a unique set of cause effect relationships.
- (4) Once the special cause effect relationships governing criminal behavior can be predicted and controlled.

***Interactionist Paradigm :-***

The organizing principles of interactionist paradigm can be described as follows-

- (1) Criminality is a quality which resides not in the behavior but in the response to it.
- (2) Behaviours responded to as criminals are given the label of criminal.
- (3) Individual whose behavior is labelled as criminal is also labelled criminals.
- (4) Individuals are labelled as criminal through a process of interaction.
- (5) There is a tendency for individuals labelled as criminals to identify with that label.

***Socialist Paradigm :-***

The basic organizing principles of the socialist paradigm are –

- (1) The capitalist political state exists to preserve the interests of the dominant economic class-those who own and control the means of production.
- (2) The primary interests of the capitalist ruling class are the maintenance

of an economic and social order which preserves their power and privilege.

(3) The primary purpose of criminal law is to maintain an economic and social order advantageous to the ruling elites by criminalizing behaviors which threaten this order.

(4) Behaviors which threaten the domestic order are controlled through a criminal justice system operated by 'law workers' who serve the interests of the capitalist ruling class.

(5) The contradictions of the capitalist state require that the disadvantaged classes, especially the property less underclass, be controlled through the force represented by the legal system.

(6) The problems of crime in a capitalist society can only be solved through a collapse of the capitalist state and the emergence of a new society based on socialist principles.

With in this paradigm, as with in the conflict perspective, behaviors are defined as treated as crime because they threaten the interest of the power-dominant group-specially the capitalist ruling class.

Most of the important theories of crime have been discussed which emphasize the process by which one becomes criminal.

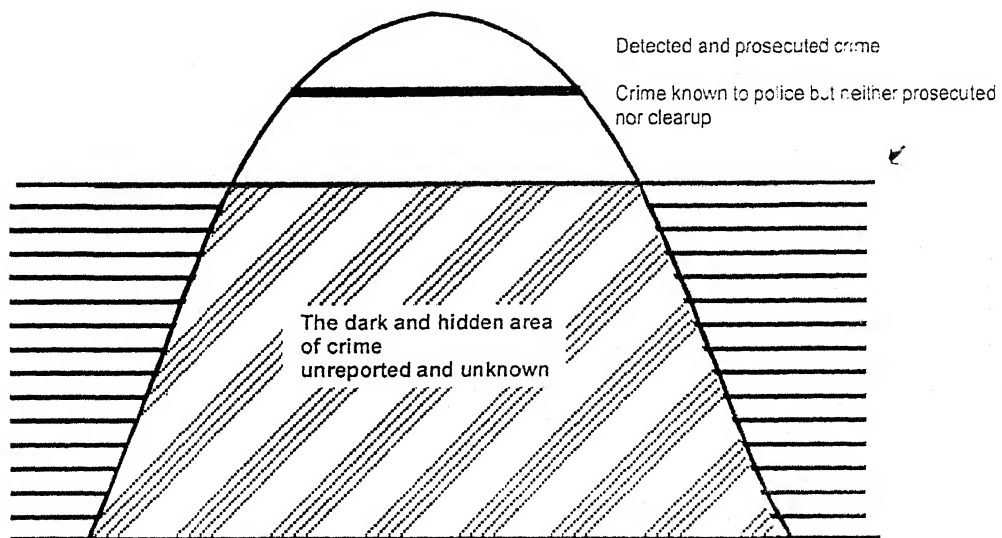
It shall be useful in understanding the totality of criminal or deviant behavior and factors of crime proneness which are of great use in this research. These theories are mainly based upon psycho-social explanations of crime which need more research in this particular area.

#### ***Volume of crime :-***

There is problem for criminologists in order to know how much crime is there? The collection of statistics of crime might help in judging

the moral health of the nation. The criminal statistics provide a valuable source of information and the manner in which they are presented has improved very considerably in recent years.

Radzinowicz (1964) has presented a Iceberg model regarding the position of crime. Most of the experts are of the view that most of the crimes are unreported and unknown. It is true in Indian context.



### **Ice berg model**

Unbroken line = above the surface known crime

Broken line = Unreported and known Crime

Wavy line = Sea level

### **Socio-cultural factors of Crime -**

‘Criminality’ is an acquired behavior through the human society. It would be better to understand the said factors after defining and clearing the term “Society”.

### ***Society :-***

There is a relationship between crime and society. Crime can not be imagined without society. "society is a collection or group of individuals united by certain relations, known as web of social relationship and is ever changing complex system. By means of society people carry on their life.

"Society may be defined as a configuration or more or less structured interaction between or among individuals. It is an association of people, large or small in number, who have a common set of habits, attitudes and ideas sufficient to hold them together"(KIMBALL YOUNG) Society is the natural product of man's desire for association. The factors that create society are called common interests –the common interests to produce food, to rear a family. These common interests give rise to mutual aid and dependence among human beings and help to create society.

Society is not confined to men only. It is related to all living organisms. We are discussing here about that society which are group of individuals where they are interdependence. Society is ever changing process by which the people learn their way of socialization, and are influenced by complex society systems.

**Main foundations of society are as follows-**

#### ***(i) Competition :-***

A natural phenomenon among the individuals and a way to show indirect conflict by which a person tries his monopoly with the help of different measures.

#### ***(ii) Co-operation :-***

It is a specific characteristic of Individuals to help each other when ever it is needed for. Cooperation may be of two types-



(a) Direct cooperation

(b) Indirect cooperation

Direct cooperation means face to face and indirect cooperation is provide through certain latent systems.

***(iii) Conflict :-***

Conflict is formal in every society along with cooperation. The main reasons are aspirations, interests, abilities and cultural background of individuals by which most of the persons try to attain their goal by way of conflict or struggle.

***(iv) Goal Seeking Tendency :-***

Goal seeking tendency is a psychological motive which is acquired in society by individuals. When some motive power facilitates some one, one goes towards achieving goal through some sub goals. As we know that society is not uniform, It is ever changing and full of complexity. When an individual tries to attain his goal or aspirations, some variables present hindrances and consequently the situation of frustrations arises. A person adopts this tendency in living society.

***(v) Customs and Traditions :-***

Society changes its norms and functioning in due course of time. At every state there are some customs and traditions which present the structural pattern of said society. These customs and traditions affect the person through out life by which the people carry on their life style.

Customs and traditions are never ending process of human society but there are not stable systems, these may shift into a new style.

These main foundation of a human society are the best interpreter of social control and social process.

### *Society and Crime :-*

Those who study the crime problem are acutely aware that numerous pitfalls abound when they try to separate out detailed examination the social factors are considered to be important in the explanation of criminal behavior. If we learn anything at all from our study of the problems and particularly from what sociologists have to tell us it is that crime is due to a combination of factors, and that we are quite unable to pin point them at all clearly or to apply satisfactory remedies.

Throughout history, men has always struggled to know more about his environment and its effects upon life and behavior. hence the perennial search for environment and social explanations of crime. Social historian has been able to provide us with information about early attempts to assess the volume and distribution of crime. From such information, we can reasonably assume that, although crime has always been present in our society to some extent, it was not until the period following industrial revolution that people became particularly concerned about its impact.

The importance of the social environment was stressed in the work of various social reformers in the nineteenth century, and also in the works of various socially conscious novelists such as Dickens, who depicted in books such as *Oliver Twist* and *Great expectation* some of the worst aspects of the crime problems and the measures then in use to check it. Indeed, a useful way of aiding one understands of criminality and social disorder is to supplement the technical literature by reading the work of socially conscious novelists. For example, much can be learned about stigma and the distance that exists between the so called criminal and other men in Chekhov's novel "The criminal". Similarly Marx and Engles were drawing

attention to the economic causes of crime and possible political consequences for society. The work of Marx and Engels has undoubtedly had a tremendous influence on generations of commentators on political and social problems. Although Marxist doctrine in its extreme form is unlikely to find favour with the majority of people in this country, the message he and his colleagues propounded concerning inequalities in the class structure and some of the associated dangers of capitalism are both viable and valuable for those who wish to understand the broad background of social disorder and crime. Those who study the crime or criminal behavior, are actually aware that social factors have significant role in the explanation of "crime proneness". What criminal psychologists have told us, it is that crime is due to complex combination of factors and that we are unable to pin point them but main variables which are of main concern can be interpreted. The best we can say about this matter in relation to criminality is that, even if it could be proved that climatic conditions or ecological situations and changes are of great importance, it would be difficult to see what could be done to prevent their impact upon the human organism.

#### *Class :-*

Class is defined as a group or collection of those persons who maintain a stable social status in society. Class system is an essential characteristic of a social structure. Most of the sociologists and psychologists have explained the term 'class' in their words.

"A social class is that part of a community, which can be separated by its social status from other parts" (Maciver and Page) Similarly Ogbern and Nimkoff are of the opinion that "social class is configuration of persons which maintains compulsory system of social status."

Both the definitions have made it clear that every social class is identified with its status-a socio-economic standard, having a free social systems. This status can be changed If a person tries to do so from lower to higher status.

We know that Lal Bahadur Shastri was a man of very poor family but due to his efficiency and qualities he had become prime minister of India. This example shows that socio-economic status of a person can be changed in due course; therefore a person shifts from lower to higher class or higher to lower.

In this modern age of Industrialization, there are three prevailing classes known as higher class (who are capitalists). Medium class and lower class which are recognized by their social, living and economic standard.

Economic prosperity is said to be directly relater to the levels of criminal activities. It is cited that rate of growth of crime in developing countries is higher than in developed countries. Studies in India have established a relationship between deprivation and crime. It is held that poverty, though not a direct cause of delinquency produces conditions which are breeding ground for crimes. Among these conditions are crowded slum dwelling, prostitution, child labour, school dropout, neglect of children and lack of recreational facilities. In a number of studies, poverty has been detected as a major factors common among young criminals. Under nourishment, susceptibility to diseases due to physical weakness, incapacity to afford medical treatment, chronic disability and deformity, Ill health of parents, are some of conditions which result in the birth and growth of physically weak and mentally underdeveloped children who may develop criminal trait.

In an analysis pertaining to crimes in 1977, it was pointed out that

70% of the arrested came from families with an income below Rs 150/per month, 45% were illiterates and 7% had studies up to matric.

The global statement that crime is more common in lower social classes is too much of a generalization. There may well be more persistent crime among the lower classes, but crime of all kinds is present in all grades of our society and much of it is hidden. The higher social classes may well be afforded a degree of protection from exposure and conviction, particularly in relation to white collar crime.

Little and Ntsekhe (1959) found a much less marked excess of offenders in lower classes than had some earlier investigators.

There are three main features in social class system-

- (1) Feeling of superiority and Inferiority
- (2) Awareness of prestige among other classes
- (3) Continuous process of ups and downs in a particular class.

*(a) Characteristics of class :-*

Social process is a natural phenomenon which passes through certain categories. In class system, society is placed in different classes. In which some are higher, some are lower and some belong to medium classes. Social prestige of higher class is superior in nature where as labour class belongs to low socio-economic status in the society. So-called medium class is service class and maintains average SES. In every society.

Most the people are of the view that caste and class both are one in nature but technically there are some fundamental differences. Caste has social foundation but class has economic foundation, the status or position of a member of a particular class is measurable on the basis of economic position.

***(b) Class consciousness :-***

Under class system of society, member of every class is aware of his status and behaves accordingly. When a principal of a college meets the teachers, teachers pay proper regard to him as they know that the post of principal is higher than teachers. This type of behavior is labeled as class consciousness which is a specific feature of class system of society.

***Social distance :-***

“Class” maintains a distance in society. Member of each class develop their social interaction with same class and fulfill all the traditions and customs with them. It means a member of specific class maintains distance in order to promote social harmony.

***Seperate Culture of each Group :-***

Every class has its own culture and living standard and the members of each class carry on their life style according to their cultural system which differ from other classes. So called higher class misuses the money where as medium and lower class know the value of money and behave accordingly.

***Acquired Membership :-***

A person under class system acquires the membership of any class by his own ability, quality and efficiency. A member of deprived class may achieve the better position. Whereas a person who belongs to higher class may shift into lower status by way of his specific qualities. It means membership of each group is not consistent; it may vary on the basis of personality factors of a member.



### ***Sub classes in a class :-***

Every class contains certain sub classes such as junior lawyers, Degree teachers, Primary teachers, Junior officers and senior officers etc.

### ***Importance of money :-***

Now days each and every class is classified on the basis of money. It is an essential factor in this modern age which changes the mode of human life. 'Class' separates itself by way of money, property and wealth. Class can be categorised on the basis of money as follows :-

- (i) Higher class
- (ii) Higher-Medium class
- (iii) Medium or Average class
- (iv) Lower-Medium class
- (v) Lower class

### ***Environment :-***

Human personality throughout the whole life is influenced by Environmental factors. Any two persons who are similar in their physical constitution are different in habits, abilities and their behavior. What is the reason? This is answerable with a fact that hereditical and Environmental factors are more influential in growth of personality development. It means a man always gets external forces around him which influences him.

Environment has become a matter of great concern not only for the Environmentalists and Ecologists but also for the psychologists who study emotional reactions in human beings in relation to the changing environmental conditions and this knowledge could be used to assess the global degradation of life sustaining Environment. There are now more unrest, crime, violence

and dreadly mental and physical disorders in human beings. The incidence of skin cancer, blindness and birth of handicapped children are on the increase. There are more natural disasters than ever before. All these are indicators of the deterioration in physical, biological, social as well as psychological environment of men. The position of a man can be shown as follows-

Man is situated in nucleus and surrounded by external forces which are nothing but "Environment" of that man.

We can simply define that environment is sum total of that conditions which have influenced the organism or man. It may be geographical, social or psychological in their nature. Before going to discuss environment or ecological factors, we must explain the definitions of psychologists or sociologists.

"Environment is any external force which influences us"(E.J.Ross).

"Environment is anything immediately surrounding an object and exerting a direct influence on it."(P.Gisbert).

"Environment being from very beginning of life even in the germ cells."(Maciver page)

**It can be classified into two parts :-**

- (1) Geographical environment
- (2) Socio-cultural environment

Geographical environment is related to those natural conditions which are beyond control of man. It consists of those conditions that nature provides for man. According to this point of view climate, changes of season, temperature, geological situation, rivers, hills, cyclones, winds and rains are natural facts and constitute geographical environment.

## **Impact of Geographical Environment and Social life:-**

### ***(a) Impact upon density of population :-***

From geographical point of view, It has come in our knowledge that population is determined by this environment. The only reason for this is favourable conditions of nature. A man tries to settle his life in those situations where he may carry on his life style and livelihood easily and fullfils the basic needs of human life, therefore it can be concluded that better geographical conditions are more attractive in order to increase dense population, then climate, soil, water and season are favourable for production, then most of the people want to reside there. This is only reason of increase in population density. For example population near river bank is dense in comparison to river less areas.

### ***(b) Impact upon economic organization :-***

Most the environmentalists as well as Geographers are of the view that economic organization or economic setup is totally based on geographical environment. It can be categorised as follows-

**(i) Wealth-** of all the results which are produced among the people by climate, food and soil the accumulation of wealth is the earliest, and in many respect the most important and the history of wealth in its earliest stages will be found to depend entirely on soil and climate.

#### **(ii) Industries :-**

If soil is not fertile then how can we think about agricultural upliftment. Similarly industries are depending upon natural resources of particular area. It makes it clear that imagination of industries is not possible without supporting physical or geographical conditions.

### (iii) Business cycle :-

Business cycle means changes in business. These changes are related with geographical environment. Prosperity and depression in business are entirely depending on changes of geographical environment; Earthquake, cyclone and winds are well known examples for deterioration in business cycle.

### *Impact upon social institution :-*

Social Institution is inseparable Part of any human society. In social institutions, we include family, marriage, customs and group life which are continuously affected by geographical environment. Where geographical conditions are complex, Joint, family exists more because of group working situations.

Traditions of “polygamy” and “polyandry” are manifest examples of geographical environment.

Impact upon cultural values :- Our life style, housing system, literature, art, costumes, make-up and social standards are main cultural aspects which are determinable by geographical or physical conditions. Reality of different cultural areas can be explained as follows.

- (a) Impact upon housing style
- (b) Impact upon costumes
- (c) Impact upon fooding
- (d) Impact upon Art and literature

Geographical Environment and human behavior both are interrelated. Some of the varieties are as follows-

- (a) Influence on nature of crime

- (b) Influence on working ability of man
- (c) Influence on mental ability
- (d) Influence on suicide
- (e) Influence on life and death rate

### ***Socio-cultural Environment :-***

Socio-cultural environment means that social structure of society which affects from birth to death. It is most important part of total environment. It includes societal setup, living standard, economic setup, class distribution, religion, customs, and traditions. Technology, folk culture, stereotypes, prejudices which cover our life style from the very beginning. The best way to understand Sociocultural factors can be produced under the following heads.

### ***Birth Rate :-***

“Size of family is also a major component in the development of personality. If the members of family rather than parents are more, then growth of mental abilities of an infant is blocked and negative effect is seen” (D.N.Srivastava and Dr. Preeti Verma). So far as birth rate is concerned, it should be slow in nature so that proper care may be given to children of family concerned. If there is rapid increase in birth rate, symptoms of insecurity, rivalry and adjustment are clearly observable.

### ***Role of school :-***

Among the factors of Sociocultural environment, next to family is school where a child is influenced by peer group and teachers. The reverence for book learning has long cultural history and in our technological age, there is strong conviction that personal achievement is greatly enhanced by

virtue of having gone to school. Yet the reverence for book learning and high skill is giving way to a growing belief that school should concern itself with the whole development of individual and not remain merely a means of formal instructions.

The school both directly or indirectly continues and elaborates the socializing tendency and especially the moralizing process already begun in the family and other primary groups. Celebrating national festival singing national anthem, engagement in extracurricular activities, feeling of competition, ego ideal, identification etc serve to indoctrinate the rising generation in certain fundamental values.

The class of school as a group provides a type of social experience with certain patterning of pupil-pupil and teacher-pupil relations. As a matter of fact we may express the basic interactional pattern of the educational system as a triangle. The child may be considered at the apex and the parent and the teacher at the two angles along the base.

“When the pupil fails in schools, his achievement is blocked” (Glasser 1966).

### ***Teachers :-***

When a school going child comes into contact of teacher, he accepts the teacher as “Ideal model” and identifies the personality traits. The teacher stimulates the child to set an aim or task and to develop a plan or method of attaining it.

Competitive spirit, motivation, confidence, wide understanding of problems, discipline and moral development in a child are out come of teacher’s role in school. Formation of bad habits is inducted when deterioration in character of teacher is watched. The teacher as a stimulating



agency in school gives through the curriculum, the institutional frame work for both the goal and plan.

Teachers of the dominative type more often call out non-co-operation and conflictive responses from their pupils than do the integrative ones. Dominative teachers tend to induce dominative roles among the children in their relations with other children. Teachers whose behavior toward their pupils is of the integrative, cooperative kind call out co-operative conduct in the latter.

### ***Peer Group :-***

For the first time when the school entrants go to the school, they are affected by their peers. Intellectual development, emotional development and competitive development are resultant of peer group. In school there is a chance for a pupil to meet the peers who are of different socio-economic status by way of which a child tries to make an adjustment. It means not only the teachers in the school but peer group is also influential for developing children. Primary habits formed during the age of play group and peer group have significant role in human life.

### ***Effect of Locality :-***

Simply known as "Area" where a person lives is locality. Certain findings indicate that environment of locality may change the development of personality. It may include sibling rivalry, negativism, and feeling of insecurity, fantasy, anxiety, and inferiority complexes.

Slums and backward areas are of major concern where dense population, lack of community centers, play grounds, hospitals and school are existing variables of indiscipline and maladjustment. Adequate researches have been done on this problem. I have seen it that formation of character,

morality, growth in physique and leadership quality are determinable by locality or particular area. Slums influence most of the factors which are necessary in personality enhancement "Area" as geographical term represents the dimensions and outlook of particular locality of a society. Any type of city town or village is distributed in different areas based on socioeconomic status of residents. The main concern regarding area in this research depends upon S.E.S. which can be observed easily by visiting external look of a particular locality.

**Areas may be categorised as follows –**

***(a) Posh Area :-***

Where high class society capable to fulfill its needs resides having beautiful houses, vehicles and luxurious items, is termed as posh area or area of rich persons. The residents of posh area are generally satisfied and civilized. They have not the crisis of money. High class public servants, government servants, top businessmen, Industrialists and political leaders live in posh area.

***(b) Middle Class Area :-***

The particular area of those people who belong to service class and rural background comes under this area. Socio-economic status of this area is less than posh area.

***(c) Slum Area :-***

An area of deprived, poors and depressed persons where poverty, mismanagement, unhygienic situation, dense population, lack of essential commodities are easily countable.

Human behavior is product of Heredity and Environment in which environment is of great importance. "Area" is an environmental factor and

influential for any type of deviant behavior. As discussed earlier "Area" is determinable or measurable on the basis of socio-economic status. It has been found that lower class people or residents of slums as well as middle class also area are susceptible to crime proneness this tendency reflects the disharmony of society showing the consequence of deprived society. Deprivation leads to frustration and then frustration leads to aggression. Criminals and delinquents usually come from slum areas which as a matter of fact lack of all facilities of congenial and healthy social learning" (Dr. U.P.Singh)

It does not mean that residents of posh area are away from criminal intent. Indian social and political systems show the increasing tendency of white collar crime in posh area. Different areas in large cities were compared and it was found that particular areas had high rates crime. It has been reported that the rate may be as much as 25 times as great in one area as in another. Such criminal areas are generally located where there is no community centers and little family life.

Areas bordering city's central business zone characterized by their high density of population, extra repaid mobility and deteriorating neighbourhood were found to be the areas of high rate of crime and delinquency.

#### ***Cultural factors :-***

Culture as determinant of personality is that environment in which a man becomes social animal. It is a wide concept which can be defined in one sentence.

"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, moral, law, customs, and many other capabilities and habits acquired

by man as a member of society” (E.B.Tylor).

“Culture is man – made part of the environment “(M.J.Herkovits).

It means man made surroundings, other than natural ones, which influence jointly, can be termed as culture. Life style, celebrating the rituals and festivals, art, religion, literature, recreation systems, beliefs, conducts all these are representatives of cultural environment. It is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and of thinking in our everyday intercourse in art, literature, religion, recreation and in enjoyment.

Traits of Culture: - There are following types of traits or characteristics of culture.

- (a) Culture is learned or acquired behavior
- (b) Culture is transmissive
- (c) Culture is ideal of a group
- (d) Culture possesses social quality
- (e) Culture is adaptive
- (f) Culture satisfies human wants
- (g) Every society possesses a distinctive culture
- (h) Culture is super individual and super organic.

Culture is related with civilization which shows all material aspect of human life.

By civilization, we mean the whole mechanism and organisation which has devised in endeavour of a man to control the conditions of his life. Civilization is vehicle of culture.

The important point to note here is that there is nothing in the biological, physical, chemical or other wise objectively described situation

that gives any clue to or reason for the conduct of avoidance of inviolabilities or the performance of compelled formal action. These learned actions are developed in child only because a cultural agent has defined situations in such a fashion and with such coercion that the child must learn to respond thereto in the prescribed cultural patterns of avoidance or performance. We may see how culture is built into organism in the sense that the child learns to respond to the culturally defined situation in the prescribed patterns, and develops a differential sensitivity to the psychological potency of cultural situation.

What we see, therefore is that culture is not some mysterious entity or mystic force floating around in the universe, culture approached operationally is the sum total of the ways by which the people pattern their functions and transmit those pattern to their children.

Culture, then is a process, an activity not entity or a thing.

Personality emerges, as the unique individual organics. Manifestation of that culture as seen in an individual who as a member of that group utilizes the prescribed cultural patterns. So we may conclude that human personality is out come of his own cultural patterns which effect his social behavior.

Social scientists have stressed the role of culture in the formation of personality. It has been demonstrated by kridiner (1947, 1949) that people, belonging to in particular culture, have some common personality traits, the organization of which he has called the basic personality patterns. It has also been emphasized that the basic personality patterns of the people belonging to any two different cultural groups also differ.

### ***Prejudices and stereotypes :-***

Indian environment consists of rural and urban culture, out of which most of the people are influenced by “folk culture” as the India is country of villages based on agriculture. Indian social system reflects the socio culture structure of the society in which there are certain types of prejudices and stereotypes which effect the general observation of people.

“Prejudice is predetermined attitude of idea of a person towards another based upon culturalized values and attitudes.”

It is an attitude based upon pre-judgement without showing any reason or without due examinations.

As stated by J.Drever, “Prejudice is an attitude, usually with in emotional colouring, hostile to or in favour of actions of certain kinds, persons and certain doctrines, “prejudices are based on stereotype which are perceptions of ideas having their origin primarily in feeling and emotion rather than in some characteristics of the stimulating circumstances. By way of prejudices and stereotypes, an individual expresses his negative views against any type of caste, person, group and happenings of society. There are so many examples prevailing in our society with reflect the entire structure of society or mind of society. It is said generally that vaishyas do not give privilege even to their father. It is false judgement regarding vaishas in which all vaishyas are recognised in a same manner. Similarly Brahmins are known as professional beggars of society which is beyond the existing fact.

So far as psycho-social explanations of criminal behavior is concerned, it is notable that some persons commit criminal intent-based on prejudices and stereotypes.



Contradictory feelings among Harijans and higher class are factual truth which make a distant relations between them and consequently conflicting situation and arises.

***Climate :-***

The study of weather and climate focusses on the envelope of gases, continuous interchanges among the spheres like lithosphere (solid) hydrosphere (liquid) cryosphere (frozen). Mainly the atmosphere (gaseous) and life forms biosphere, produces an integrated environment and no component can be understood without reference to others.

Weather, the day to day state of the atmosphere, consists of short term variation of energy and mass changes with in the atmosphere and between the earth and the atmosphere. It results from process that attempt to equalize differences in the distribution of radiant energy from the sun. In simple word weather is sum total of atmospheric conditions like temperature, pressure, winds moisture and precipitation etc. for a short period of time. The elements of weather as well as climate are as follows-

***(a) Primitive elements :-***

Temperature, precipitation, atmospheric pressure wind direction, wind velocity, cloud cover sunshine, humidity, snow cover, evaporation etc which can be directly measured with the help of instruments.

***(b) Combined Instruments :-***

Equivalent temperature, drying power can be measured with the help of the combination of two or more weather elements.

(c) Derived elements are intensity, frequency, variability, range probability etc.

Climates is an active factor in the physical environment of all living things, really comprises a description of the conditions of the atmosphere over a considerable area for a long time. It is a composite or generalization of the variety of day to day weather conditions of an area for a period of 30 to 50 years. Infact it is an average condition that has developed due to exchange process of energy and mass between the earth and atmosphere for such a long period of time.

#### ***Season :-***

Season is the state of atmosphere in which weather conditions of an area remains almost same during considerable proportion of the year (Normally 3-4 months). In other words season is the summary or the resultant of similar weather conditions of an area during a sizable fraction of the year. The element of season are same as that of the weather.

For many years the scholars of crime problem have attempted to demonstrate relationship between physical environment and crime. Various studies have shown that in summer there are more crime against the person, in winter more against the property. There have also been reports that crime rates seem to vary changes with barometric pressure (Herschel prins 1973).

#### ***Crime and psycho-social factors :-***

Man by nature is a fighting animal hence to think of a crimeless society is myth. There is no society without the problem of crime and criminals. The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the social order. It is well known that a man's interests are best protected a member of community. Everyone tries to own certain duties his fellow men and at the same time has certain rights and priviledges which he expects others to

ensure for him. Although most people believe in "live and let live" policy yet there are a few who for some reasons or the other hand deviate from this normal behavioural pattern and associate themselves with antisocial elements crime is connected with certain psychosocial factors prevailing in the society. It is necessary to consider the impact of various social, environmental and psychological conditions within which crime generates. American criminologists preferred to approach the problem of crime causation objectively. They attributed criminality to social conditions, which are deteriorating day by day, of the criminal. Thus the American view did not support the contention that crimes occur due to personality traits of offenders. The origin of sociological concept of crime can be traced back to the later part of nineteenth century when sociologists undertook intensive study of crime causation in its economic perspective. Most of the psychologists are of the view that due to poor economic conditions, some persons do not adjust themselves within the framework of normal standards of society and are more or less indifferent to social norms. It will be known as that the rules of morality or law do not permit anyone to take away the items or property of anyone without due consent yet there are persons who do indulge in such activities. This deviated behavior is criminal intent but this intent is to be found in the fact that either these persons have seen their parents or other members of the family stealing or they are encouraged by their seniors to take away belonging to others. It is in this way that delinquents develop a peculiar habit of stealing and committing theft or any type of criminal intent. This example demonstrates that environmental factors and social factors such as family relationship and economic depression contribute to delinquent or criminal behavior.

An analysis of the foregoing psycho-social explanations of crime

suggest that no single theory or factor can offer an adequate explanation for crime causation. It follows that criminal behavior is an outcome of the combination of variety of factors which create situation conducive to criminality. With the widening of social interaction due to the impact of industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation and democratisation there is greater need for community control because the agency of law alone is relatively weak to repress the rising trend in criminality in modern times. It must, however, be emphasized that crime is an index of social pathology. Crime and violence reoccur when society is disorganised, floundering and beset with social, cultural and psychological problems. Social disorganisation is reflected by the conflict in social values which interrupts the harmony of society. Therefore, crime must be understood on the basis of human behavior and the social and emotional needs of the person.

India being a land of diversity, people of different castes, creeds and community live together. The divergence in norms customs, taboos, traditions values, and moral standard of the people belonging to different groups often leads to frequent clashes which provide fertile ground for the incidence of crime regular bloody incidence of Jahanabad District of Bihar State where "Ranveer Sena" killed most of the dalits and consequently the dalits took revenge by killing so many members of so-called high class people. These types of incidence are nothing but caste struggles due to complex social systems prevailing in the society.

It may further be added that with the growing complexities of modern life, many anti-social acts which are hitherto considered to be immoral and offensive and receive public condemnation, have now almost become a part or parcel of every day life. Bribery and corruption are just a few examples of this change in attitude of people. Consequently the difference

between criminals and Non-criminals drastically narrowed down. That is to say both criminals and non criminals indulge in similar activities, the only difference between them being that the former are caught in legal net because of their lack of skill and vigile while the later go scot-free being shrewed enough to manipulate their non-detection and escape. Thus it is evident that the attitude of the society towards criminality has changed with the changing pattern of Indian society.

So far as psychological factors are concerned, the role of media mode of entertainment, and neighbourhood associates are of great concern different media of information and entertainment of our present culture have been regarded as contributing to the increasing crime rate. The press has been charged with increase of crime and delinquency by playing up crime news. News items related to war, rape murder and crime attract the attention of growing youths quickly and hold it for sometime. Crime stories provide vicarious emotional thrills and information about techniques of committing crime. Thus by continually playing up crime, it is likely that newspapers through suggestion, stimulate the commission of crime. Young and highly suggestible persons are likely to be encouraged in criminal acts by such sensationalism in reporting crime news.

The motion picture, television radio and comic books all have been suspected as potent determinants of crime are the two main themes of average motion picture in India and abroad.

Merill (1947), Healy and Bronner (1936) and others indicate that although both delinquents and nondelinquents attend motion pictures, the delinquents attend more often and exhibit greater interest in them. The comic books have also been held responsible for much delinquency. Comic

books produced a great deal of serious delinquency is reported by Werthan (1953). It may furnish techniques and even additional reasons for committing an offence to those already delinquent has also been shown by Thrasher (1936). But no one has conclusively demonstrated that the comic books are detrimental in any way.

A number of scientific investigations are going on to demonstrate the relationship between the various forms of entertainment and crime. I agree with the conclusion of Clinard (1964) regarding the influence of different forms of mass communication on crime. He says that "On the whole their direct influence on juvenile and youths only serves to aggravate whatever existent deviant attitudes and personality traits may be". It seems to us a realistic appraisal of the studies.

The survey of sociological, psychological and cultural factors made above shows that any criminal behavior is the outcome of environmental stresses and inner urges of the individual. No crime is entirely the result of the situation, just as no crime is entirely the outcome of individual's personality. There are doubtless personality factors in every crime situation in which an individual knowingly disobeys the laws. Therefore both the factors social as well as psychological are duly accounted for. There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised system of social justice and social norms. I personally feel that some places are helpful, it may be supporting geographical situations, to criminals therefore they decide to spend their life accordingly by committing crime.



### **Cauation of Crime -**

Crime has been a baffling problem ever since the dawn of human civilization and man's efforts to grapple with this problem have only partially succeeded. There is hardly any society which is not beset with the problem of crime and criminality. As rightly pointed out by Emile Durkheim, crime is a natural phenomenon which is constantly changing with the social change. Criminologists have always differed in their views regarding crime-causation. Continental criminologists often support the endogenous theory of criminality which is founded on bio-physical consideration of criminals. Subjective aspect of crime-causation includes anthropological, biological, and physiological and psychiatry study of the offender as against the objective approach which insists on analysis of socio-economic, ecological, topographical and cultural environment under which crimes usually generate.

### ***Heredity and Crime -***

Lombrosian anthropologists through their biological and anthropological researches succeeded in establishing a correlation between heredity of the criminal and his criminogenic tendencies. The psychiatrists, on the other hand, located crime in mental depravity of the criminals. The psychologists explained crime in terms of personality deviations.

Lombroso was the first criminologist to correlate crime with the heredity of the criminal. His influence on contemporary criminologists was so great that they also accepted Lombroso's view that heredity was the sole cause of criminal behavior of the offender. Lombroso asserted that there are certain criminals who imbibe criminality by birth. He called them atavists and held that such criminals were in corrigibles. He attributed this atavistic tendency in them due to hereditary influences. Modern researchers



have, however, shown that hereditary influences have little effect on criminality. As a result persistent studies carried on in respect of identical twins in western countries.

Studies carried on by Goring, Healy, Scheldon and Glueck on heredity as a factor of crime-causation indicate that it is difficult to establish any possible co-relation between heredity and criminal-behavior because it is practically impossible to isolate heredity factor from other environmental factors. The greatest merit of their researchers, however, lay in the fact that they for the first time focused attention of criminologist, on personality of offender which eventually paved way to adoption of reformatory methods for treatment of offenders in the field of penology.

It is significant to note that even Lombroso at a large stage modified his earlier views and suggested that certain persons by nature are "criminal type". He argued that due to mental deficiencies such criminals are incapable of adjusting themselves to normal society. In on the basis of this hypothesis that the mentally depraved criminals are classified into four categories under the English Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, namely.

- (i) Idiots
- (ii) Imbeciles
- (iii) Feeble-minded
- (iv) Morally insane criminals

The test of mental insanity essentially rests on the knowledge as to the distinction between right and wrong. This view has, however, been criticized on the ground that insanity does not affect merely institutional (immediate insight) factors but affects the personality of individual as a whole, including his desires and emotion. This issue came up for judicial

consideration in the histories M'Naghten case in 1843 which is a landmark decision on the insanity as a defense in the English criminal jurisprudence.

*M' Naghten's Rule of Criminal Responsibility –*

In M' Naghten's case a political mania who wanted to shoot Britain's foreign minister Robert Peel instead killed his private secretary Drummond on 20 the January, 1843 in daytime. The killer was declared to be mentally insane by the medical experts. The case involved two important issues before the court. The point raised on the one hand, was that an insane person is incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, while on the other hand, the argument that public safety demanded that this plea should not be readily accepted as a defense to shield the criminal from penal consequences needed proper attention. After a careful consideration their lordships found M' Naghten not guilty on the ground of his mental insanity. Their lordships observed that every man is presumed to be sane and to possess sufficient degree of reason to be held responsible for his crime until the contrary is proved. In order to establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act the accused was labouring under such a degree of reason from disease of mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, as not to know he was doing what was wrong. 'similar issues were raised in a subsequent decision in *Durham V United States* (1954) where the accused was held not guilty for his criminal act because it was a product of his mental depravity.

There is yet another view about the mentally depraved persons. In certain cases, a person is intellectually capable of distinguishing between right and wrong yet he commits criminal act because of his irresistible

impulse. This proposition, however, stands completely discarded after the decision in M' Naghten's case.

### ***Insanity Under Criminal law :-***

Under the India Penal Code, insanity has been accepted as a defense to a charge of crime. Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code gives immunity from criminal liability to a person, who by reason of unsoundness of mind, is unable to know the nature of the act or is unable to know that what is doing "either or contrary to law. In recognising such a state of mind on the part of the accused as a complete defense to criminal responsibility, the law postulates that it is futile to punish a person who does not know the nature of his act, or that what he is doing is either wrong or contrary to law. "The mind, in the real sense, does not accompany the physical act. To punish to conduct of such a person would be abuse of law without any practical utility if a person does not possess knowledge about the nature of the act, then he will not appreciate what he is being punished for. And, if he does not appreciate that much, then the objective of punishment will not be achieved. In fact' punishment is intended to act on the mind of the person punished and to alter the direction in which his mind has been working so far. If mind was not in substance a part to conduct, than the question of changing the direction of mind cannot arise".

### ***Bio-physical Factors and Criminality-***

Biological differences in human personality also account for criminality in human being. The physical and biological abnormalities are generally responsible for criminal behavior. In other words, the criminal is viewed as a biological organism characteristically different, abnormal, defective and inferior, both biologically and physiologically .

In American criminologist Dr. Coldwell showed keen interest in phrenology and published his 'Elements of phrenology' in 1824. The doctrine underlined three basic propositions :-

(1) The exterior of the skull conforms to the interior, and to the shape of the brain.

(2) The mind consists of faculties ; and

(3) These faculties' are related to the brain and skull.

Dr. Coldwell emphasized that sentiments control the propensities and are aided by will to govern the whole conduct or act of a person. Thus 'will' and spirit' were supreme in controlling the human behavior .The theory has, however, been disapproved being purely hypothetical in nature and has how fallen into disuse.

### *Intelligence Testing and Crime -*

Prof. Jerman, An American Psychologist worked further on the researches of Alfred Binet and observed that the idea of 'mental age' is basically sound common sense in the children. On a average, a child of twenty years age can comprehend and tackle more difficult and abstract problems than an average young person .The same is equally true for other ages as well. With each years of age. ability continues to grow and develop constantly. Thus intelligence Quotient (IQ) is simple the ratio, of mental age. (MA) divided by chronological age (CA) multiplied by 100 for each of numerical representation. Thus the formula for determining intelligence Quotient is :-

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$$

It has ,how ever, been accepted that age of sixteen years be assumed to represent the level of full mental development beyond which additional years do not bring additional. l ability .

### ***American View on personality Aspect of Criminals :-***

William H. Sheldon, tried to establish a co-relation between physical structure of the criminal and the crime through what he called the application of constitutional theory to human behavioural problems. He developed his ideas from the fact that life begins in the embryo which is made up of three different tissue layer, namely, an inner layer called endoderm, a middle layer Known as mesoderm and an outer or ectoderm . He correlated a corresponding physical and mental typology consistent with the known facts from embryology and the physiology of genetic development. He summarised the basic characteristics of physique and temperament of these types of physical structures as follows-

#### ***Endomorphic Structure :-***

They are persons with fatty or bulky body having short tapering limbs, small bones, soft and smooth skin and are usually of a mild temperament and comfortable persons.

#### ***Mesomorphic Structure :-***

Persons with such structure are strongly built with prominent muscles and bones and connective tissues. They have heavy chest and large wrists and hands. These persons are tempera mentally somotonic, active; dynamic; assertive and behave aggressively.

#### ***Ectomorphic Structure :-***

Persons with ectomorphic structure are constitutionally lean and fragile with delicate body, small face, sharp nose and fine hair. They are sensitive by temperament and avoid crowds.

Sheldon further asserted that these physical structures were directly related to temperament of the person who committed crime. This, according

to him, endomorphic were moody and accommodative by nature while the mesomorphics had a rigid and somewhat 'serious' temperament. The ectomorphics, on account of their delicate physical built-up, are often shaky in their decisions and are short tempered. He attribute criminality to endomorphics and mesomorphics rather than the ectomorphics. But this analysis of Sheldon has been criticised by Sutherland on the ground that it closely resembles the heredity considerations of criminals which has lost its significance in modern criminology.

### *Freud's theory of criminal behavior-*

Freud explained mental conflicts in the personality of criminals in terms of 'Id' and 'super ego'. He asserted that 'Id' generates basic biological and physiological urges and impulses in a person such as sexual desire, hunger, affection for Rins, lust of power etc. while ego refers to the conscious personality of which the individual is aware. That is to say, although the desire for sex and hunger are basic urges of a person yet he is all the time conscious that only the righteous means to fulfill these desire protect his personality and any deviation from the normal course shall cast aspersions on his personality. Super ego according to Freud is the force of self-criticism and control inherent in every person. Thus there is a constant conflict between 'Id'(basic urges of men) ego and super ego. Freud, therefore, contends that crime is the substitute of symbolic behavior of a person. Thus the desire of committing suicide(self-murder) is out of the feeling of inferiority, frustration, depression or anxiety. Again, theft is committed out of the sense of financial inferiority and to get rid of the feelings of spite and dependence etc.



### *Psychological concept of crime :-*

Psychologists treat crime as a behavior learnt by the criminal in course of his contact with different persons. Thus like sociologists, they seek to explain crime in terms of environmental circumstances

Lambroso attributed criminality to atavism which meant that criminals have savagery ancestral history and criminality in them is hereditary. Similar assertions were made by Goring who pointed out that criminalistic trait in criminals are imbibed by heredity and through instinctive patterns and therefore, environmental conditions are of little importance. Subsequent researches by psychologists and sociologists have, however, demonstrated beyond doubt that it is not the heredity but the psychological influences operating in delinquent families that makes one criminal.

The child unconsciously imbibes criminalistic traits from the family background of the delinquent parents and subsequently turns into a confirmed criminal. Also, children who are removed away from their parents at an early age tend to follow criminality for want of proper parental care and lack of affection which develops the feelings of inferiority complex, frustration and humiliation in them. Thus, it has been rightly commented by Sutherland that the resemblance between father and son as regards criminality is not due to contagion but it is because of peculiar human psychology of learning things, observation and association that they follow criminal behavior if placed in circumstances which are conducive to crime.

### *Conflict Theory of Crime -*

Sutherland's theory of differential association as an explanation of crime-causation has only a theoretical significance, because it lacks reality. Alternatively, the conflict theory of crime which considers crime as a minority



group behavior such as juvenile gangs, prostitute houses, gambling deem etc. Places reliance on psychological trends of human behavior in relation to crime. Thus political offenders in their quest for power commit only the crime. Considering the structure aspect of human association, Sutherland suggested that social organization consists of three main groups, viz., one supporting the criminal activities, the other remaining neutral to criminal circumstances while the third acting anti-criminal. He further observed that the differential association in human organisation is a logical consequence of the principle of learning by association which is more or less a psychological phenomenon. Sir water reekless has also supported this view and holds that although the responsible and irrationals do commit crimes incidentatly yet much of the criminality is due to a chain of cercumstances.

Yet another significant interaction of conflict theory of crime particularly with reference to India can be located in the deep-rooted caste differences and communal harted between the members of different communities. The Hindi-Muslim riots and tensions are common in Irdia society. The mass-massacre during partition of India in 1947 and the incidents of arson, looting, rape and murder were the outcome of shear hatred between the two communities. namely, Hindu and Muslim's who lived together peacefully in the countary for generations. These conflicts and differences are obviously psychological in nature. particularly when the other minority communities are being amicably accommodated in India.

It is important to note that a struggle constantly persists between the law-breakers and the law-keepers-that is the criminals and the police. Clashes between them quite often provide a psychological basis for generating crime. With the stiff attitude and drastic measures of the police, the criminals

become more furious, violent and aggressive. This ensues face to face fights between the two with the result three prevails a reign to terror which in turn becomes a patent cause of violence and disorder. That part with the improved techniques of crime detection, the criminals have also modernized their method of committing crime so as to escape the chances of detection and arrest.

### **Bundelkhand –**

Bundelkhand region of U.P., which has been a land of valour and bravery, is now famous for murders, dacoities attempt to murder and kidnapping. The people of this region have lost their memories regarding bravery and freedom fighting incidents. So called Bundelkhand, a land established on the name of brave Bundles, has become the shelter place of hard and top criminals due to geographical situation of the total area.

Bundelkhand, a backward region of U.P. and M.P. is an under developed area and certain measures regarding its development is yet to be taken but unfortunately It has not been done by the Govt. of India so far. Consequently the problems of transportation, poverty. Sanitary, health, irrigation, watershed, education, and awareness are still to be solved. Fifty years of Independence have passed out but the rays of rapid development has not touched the general population of said region. Ravines of Yamuna, Betwa, Pahuj and Chambal are far away from roads where effect of flood reaches every year, therefore agriculture based residents face regular crisis in their life. Poverty, irrigation, education, and health, these are complicated issues of this particular area. Bundelkhand may be described as the tract lying between river Yamuna on the north, the chambal on the north west, the northern scrap of vindhya plateau on the south and mirzapur hills of

vindhya range on the east. The name "Bundelkhand" which is derived from that of the ruling Rajput clan, is comparatively modern. Up to the end of 12th century, the chandelas with capital at mahoba were the dominant race in the western half of this region. Turkish invasions so weakened the chandelas that they and their country fell an easy prey to the warlike Bundels. Then came the Marathas and after then the British gained ascendancy in this region. On the eve of the outbreak of revolt of 1857, Bundelkhand included the British districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Chenderi (Lalitpur) and Jhansi, the treaty states of Orcha, Datia and Samthar and a number of states held under sanads and grants from British Government.

#### *Physiographic and Natural Resources-*

Bundelkhand ( $24^{\circ} 00' - 26^{\circ} 30' \text{ N}$  and  $78^{\circ} 10' - 81^{\circ} 31' \text{ E}$ ) is bounded in the North by the upper Ganga plain, in the South and East by Bindhya-Baghelkhand region and in the West by Malwa and Udaipur Gwalior region. The regions cover an area of 50,458 Km. The region includes six districts of Uttar Pradesh known as Lalitpur, Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, and Jhansi. It also covers twenty two districts of Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakut near Banda has also been declared a new district in Bundelkhand part of U.P. . The Yamuna river separates it from the Ganga plain in the North and the water division of Narmada and tributaries of Ken and Betwa mark the Southern boundary. In the East the Vindhya hills, the Sindh and Chambal river flowing south west to north east ascertain the western limit. Thus the region is hemmed from all sides by the natural boundary. As such, since the ancient times up to the present the Bundelkhand region has an entity in itself. And till today the geographers who have attempted India regionalization, have taken Bundelkhand as a separate region of mass level.

The region of Bundelkhand can easily be divided into two sub regions- Upland Bundelkhand and lowland Bundelkhand. Stamp (1922-24) included it in the central Indian fore land and divided into two subregions. Northern plain and southern highland. M.B. Pithawala (1939-48) sundered Bundelkhand into Trans-Yamuna tract on the one hand and in Rajputana uplands on the other. In his classification of India Karzi S. Ahmad (1942) included Bundelkhand plain in the Ganga plain and the Bundelkhand upland in the Malwa plateau and central Indian ranges. R.L.Singh et.al.(1971) made a critical appraisal of Bundelkhand as a mass level region and divided it into Bundelkhand plain in the north and Bundelkhand upland in the south.

### **Crime of Bundelkhand-**

The regional existence of Bundelkhand, between the two monsoonal types of maritime climate of the east Coast (Bay of Bengal) and the tropical continental climate of the west (India desert) imposes the features of traditional climate. Temperature and the length of the growing season all through the year are the problems with the agricultural economy in the areas. Climate has a tremendous influence on the regional economy and man has as yet offset this disability though potentials are substantive.

The monsoon climate represents the following rhythm of season.

- (i) A cool dry season of northern winds from October to February, opening way to.
- (ii) A hot dry season from March to early June and a
- (iii) Hot wet season of south westerly winds from July to mid-October, the season of the opening way to the dry cool season around the winter solstice.

From October onwards to February, the weather gradually passes through cool and mainly dry season with average temperature varying 16 to 21 degree Celsius and by March the days and nights are getting hot in the region and heat continues to increase through April to May. The average seasonal temperature varies from 29.5 to 42.0 in the summer. The normal date of monsoon in Bundelkhand region falls in third week of June. Thereafter, it reaches towards western U. P. and Punjab about two weeks later.

The subsequent details about monsoon can be studied by tracing the form of two branches of monsoon, namely Arabian seaboard and the Bay of Bengal branch. Orography of Bundelkhand, related with the tropical depression originating in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea, is responsible for rainfall over the region. The uncertainty of its arrival and fluctuations in seasonal and annual amount is a serious problem indeed.

#### ***Bundelkhand Region Of U.P. :-***

The Bundelkhand region of U.P. includes six districts of U.P. which are Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. All the districts of Bundelkhand region are located in Jhansi and Chitrakut division of U.P.

The district of Jalaun forms the most of the northern part of Trans-Yamuna tract. It is situated between the parallels of 26 degree 27' and 25 degree 48' north latitude and 79 degree 52' and 78 degree 58' east longitude and forms a compact block of territory of regular shape, on the west the boundary is formed by Pahuj river and on the north flows the Jamuna, the boundary between Jalaun and Etawah. On the south west Jalaun adjoins the Samthar state, except where that state encircles an outlying village belonging to Jhansi and to the south east the Betwa divides it first from Hamirpur.

The area of District is 4565 Sq. kilometers. According to 1991 census, the population of Jalaun District was 1219377. Population in rural area was 950180. The density per Sq. km. is 267. The district of Jalaun includes 5 tehsils, 9 Blocks, 942 populated villages and ten (10) towns and municipal corporations.

The Headquarter of the district is at Orai. The number of persons who belong to schedule caste were 333472 out of which 274178 persons belong to rural areas.

The District of Banda lies between Lat. 24 degree 53 ans N and 25 degree 55 ans N and long. 80 degree 07 ans E 81 degree 34 ans E. It is bounded in the north by the district of Fatehpur, in the east by District of Hamirpur and in the south by Reeva, Satna, Panna and Chhatapur the district of M.P. According to 1991 census the district covers 7624 sq. km. The population of the district was 1862, 139. The density per Sq. km. was 244. The population in rural area was 16,22718.

The District Banda includes 6 tehsils, 13 Blocks 1204 populated villages and 11 town and municipal corporations. The Headquarter is Banda.

The District of Hamirpur has been named after its founder "Hamirdeo" a kalchuri Rajput in 11<sup>th</sup> century. The district lies between Lat 25 degree 7 ans N and 26<sup>0</sup> 7' N and longitude 79 degree 17 ans S and 80 degree 21'E. It was the central district of Jhansi division but now under Chitrakut Division and bounded by district Jalaun, Kanpur and Fatehgarh on the north, Banda on the east, the district of Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur of MP. the area of district covers 7,166 Sq.km. According to 1991 census the population of the district is 14,66491 and density per sq. km. is 205. The population of rural area is 1211846. The district includes 6 tehsils, 11



blocks, 926 populated village and 12 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Jhansi has been named after its city head quarter. Jhansi. The district lies between latitude 25 degree 10 ans N and 25 degree 55 ans N and longitude 78 degree 30 ans E. This district is bounded by the district of Jalaun of (U.P.) and Datia (M.P.), on the north, Hamirpur on the east, Shivpuri (M.P.) on the west and Lalitpur on the south. The district of Jhansi covers 5024 sq. Km. According to last census the population of Jhansi is 14,29698 and density per Sq.Km. is 285 . The population is rural area is 863342. It includes 4 tehsils, 8 Blocks, 760 populated villages and 14 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Lalitpur has been named after its head quarter town Lalitpur . Lalitpur had been the tehsil of Jhansi. The Lalitpur lies Between latitude  $24^{\circ} 20' N$  and  $25^{\circ} 25' N$  and Longitude  $78^{\circ} 10' E$  and  $79^{\circ} 0' E$ . It is bounded by the district of Jhansi on the north, the district of Tikamgarh of M.P. on the east, Sagar (M.P.) west. The District covers an area of 50,39 Sq. Km. The population of Lalitpur (according to latest census) is 7,52043 and density per Sq .Km. is 149. The population in rural area is 646495. Lalitpur includes 3 tehsils, 6 blocks, 689 populated villages and 4 town and municipal corporations.

So far as Mohoba and Chitrakut are concerned, I have taken these district under Hamirpur and Banda respectively for study purpose.

Bundelkhand region of U.P. is a great concern in the study because the criminal belts of this particular area have been taken for consideration where the factors supporting to: "Crime proneness" are prevailing. It may be psychological, social and cultural. Since Bundelkhand is situated between the track s of rivers, therefore developmental paradigm is still far



away. Mostly this region is recognised and identified with criminal activities.

### ***Crime in Bundelkhand :-***

There are so many groups of tribes in India which are engaged in criminal or antisocial activities. They are criminal by birth, It is common understanding of our society. They have adopted 'Crime' as their profession. These criminal tribes have been kept under the term 'Denotified tribes'. They are doing their profession by way of a special technique of crime.

According to Dr. D.N. Majumdar 'Criminal tribes in India means the groups of those persons, who are related to each other on the basis of social relations and caste, and do antisocial activities. theft, robbery, murder and physical torture. "It is a universal truth to all over the world. During British rule most of the studies and surveys were done to recognise the general characteristics of these de-notified tribes. Mooley, Gunthorp, Hollins, Bhargav and Rao were the main scholars in this typical area.

P.R. Shukla, a renowned writer of social issues has presented the view that denotified tribes are still residing in Bundelkhand. He has presented a detailed list of criminal groups which are generally tribes, some of them are as follows-

#### **(i) Banjara :-**

Most of the sociologists and Anthropologists are of the view that Banjaras are found in Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, and Guna. Miraina, Rajgarh and Gwalior areas of Bundelkhand. They generally do robbery and docility.

**(ii) Saansi :-**

Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Reewa, Sahdol and Datia are the main Districts where "SAANSI" tribes is found and they are perfect in Railway theft, Animal theft and robbery.

**(iii) Sinauria :-**

This criminal group is famous for its activities on the basis of intelligence. They do not adopt robbery, dacoity and serious crime like murder but using their intellect they use to thug the masses. They still resides in Datia, Orcha and Bilaspur region of M.P.

**(iv) Badak :-**

Originated from chittor (Rajasthan) the BADAK tribes is famous for kidnapping and robbery through marriage parties. They put their personality like Holy Brahman having Ganga water. Main area of operation is still founding in Ujjan, Mandasaur, Bhind, Shivpuri and Indore districts of M.P.

**(v) Kanjar :-**

This is sub tribe of this particular tribes are not engaged in antisocial activities but the females whether daughter or wives, are more active in criminal intents like looting and animal theft. They believe in "Gang" forming the female leader of particular group is called "PATELAN". They are generally inhabitants of Bhopal, Guna and Bhind districts of M.P.

**(vi) Kuchbandia :-**

This is subtribe of KANJARS and is found in two groups KALKHA and MALAHA . They perform their criminal activities like

robbery, and theft by way of religious rituals. This subtribe is found in Jabalpur, Gwalior, Hoshangabad and Sehore districts of M.P.

**(vii) Bedia :-**

The female members of this particular tribe are famous for "Raai Dance" the famous folk dance of Bundelkhand the male members use sword and gun openly during several occasions, They are habitual of agricultural theft, dacoity on contract-basis. They live in Hamirpur (U.P.) Datia, Dewas, Dhar and Shajapur.

**(viii) Kabutara :-**

Kabutara tribe is found in whole part of northern India.. There are some groups of this tribe in Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh. They do dacoity and theft in rainy season, Most of the **KABUTARAS of M.P.** are playing role of messengers for Dacoits who are operating their work in remote areas of ravines.

The above tribes have significant role in criminal intents. They are either doing as their profession or helping the hard criminals of Bundelkhand.

**Criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. (Main area of research):-**

It has been made clear earlier that this study based on survey work is limited to Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Lalitpur and Mahoba, out of which Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur along with Mahoba are of great importance due to regular antisocial activities and serious crimes like murder, attempt to murder, Dacoity and Kidnapping. During my visit to these areas. It was found that this particular belt can be divided into two sub belts as follows :-

### Dacoit belt :- (Uneducated)

District

Main areas

#### **JALAUN:-**

- (a) Husepura, Rampura, Jagamanpur, Pachnada in Rampura block.
- (b) Randheerpur, Jugrajpur, Kuthaund, and Patrahi in Kutha Block.
- (c) Gurha, Sirsa, Mahewa, Nyamatpur, Khargoi, and Simara in Mahewa block .
- (d) Gulauli, Dhamna, Basrehi, Chandaseri and Parason in Kadaura block.

#### **Banda :-**

Karvi, Manikpur forest, Baberu, Jaspura, Nareni and Pailani are dacoit belt.

It may be concluded here that jalaun is the biggest center and shelter place in Bunelkhand region of U.P. for Dacoity and most of criminals are uneducated and belongs to so called backward castes such as Kurmi , Gujar , and Mallah.

#### ***Educated criminal belt :***

<b>Name of district</b>	<b>Main Areas</b>
Hamerpur	(a) Rath, Gohand, Muskara, Kharela, and Kurara.
Mahoba	(b) Karbi, Charkhari, Soopa and Galiah
Jhansi	(c) Moth.
Lalitpur	(d) Maravara

This belt is governed by educated and intelligent persons of this area who indulge themselves in kidnapping and looting as their profession.

In Bundelkhand there are different types of traditions, customs and lifestyles. Geographical situation of this area, helps those persons who are trying to get shelter and trying to commit crime. Ups and downs of the places, narrow shaped roads and dustful area, these are the features of remote area of Bundelkhand.

So called Lambardar, daadic, daadu, and Mahte are known as prestigious persons in Bundelkhand. They generally solve their day to day problems by way of breaking the prescribed rules and law and such type of anti-social activities has become the social life of these persons. The general illiterate class salutes them due to powerful position and support them other than government machinery. They (illiterate persons) want to be persons of these prestigious personalities and later on they become criminals under the leadership of said prestigious persons and therefore a group of criminals emerge in the rural areas of Bundelkhand.

Criminal behavior is no doubt an antisocial behavior and harmful to society, but in some tribes and creed, crime has become a fashion or profession. Kabutara, Kunchbandia, Khangar and Nut, these are such types of groups which believe in antisocial activities. All male and female members involve themselves in criminal intents. According to rural inhabitants of Bundelkhand, they are criminal by birth. Psychologically we cannot accept this view, but this is considerable that when a child passes the running life in such a situation of criminal activities, he or she will be more susceptible in anti-social working.

During my visit in different areas, it was also found that due to unawareness and unemployment, there is a tradition of gambling amongst the youths, whenever a person increases financial gains in this game, the

opposite group or member can kill him in order to snatch the collected money. So gambling is also one of the prevailing causes of crime in this area.

## **(2) MENTAL HEALTH :**

A.V. Shah (1982) has expressed that mental health is “ the most essential and inseparable component of health.... an integrated component of public health and social welfare programs....” (p.6). The preventive aspects of mental health problems when viewed from the primary, secondary and tertiary levels bring to focus major contemporary trends.

These research findings are being utilized for making provisions for guidance, counseling, and treatment facilities at the individual, family and community levels and are directed towards the three aspects of prevention in the area of mental health. In these efforts, greater emphasis is placed on the psychosocial and Sociocultural factors. This has contributed to the failure of the individual to live up to the expectation of relevant others as well as to live up to one's own potentialities. This in turn has led to feelings of helplessness, powerlessness, meaninglessness, anxiety and insecurity. This being the rule rather than the exception in the contemporary world, many individuals are considered to be potential mental health risks. From the socio-pathological perspective, over the past few decades many mental health maladies like crime, mental disorder, family disorganization, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and drug abuse and much that now passes as the result of pathological processes (e.g., gastric ulcer) (Frank, 1950) have been considered as indicative of sick societies implying there by the inadequacies or failures of social controls or social norms in given societies. Thus the importance of the role of social factors in many mental health is

the other name of quality of life..." (Wig, .1979. p.16). Mental health professionals however agree that positive mental health is not the mere absence of mental illness but something different (Nagaraja, 1983).

Community, mental health professionals (A.V. Shah, 1982) believe that the existing number of trained professionals and the available mental health facilities in the country are far from adequate. Hence, mental health planners are advocating innovative means for expanding and extending an appropriate delivery the views, beliefs, attitudes, sensitivity or awareness of the community about mental health problem, lest the mental health facilities provided by the planners remain unused and defeat their very purpose. Some of the researches dealing with the community's views, attitudes and awareness regarding mental health problems and the facilities available need to be considered.

### **Counseling and Guidance :-**

In mental health area as a part of public health, counseling and guidance have a major role in the prevention of mental health problem and promotion as well as maintenance of mental health. Studies on awareness of mental health problems among the family and community on the one hand and their help seeking efforts at the mental health or psychiatric setup indicate the felt need of the community to receive professional help for problems which may range from mild to severe degree. This paves the way for professional counseling and guidance services. Published literature available on counseling and guidance during the period under review appears to be promising in some aspects. On the positive side, there have been a few initial efforts at research in counseling and guidance in the educational area. Further, there have been a few reports of studies which have extended



counseling facilities to surgical patients during the preoperative phases. Thus, one observes that in India also, mental health as a part of public health is making inroads into the area of health psychology through the use of counseling and guidance procedures.

### **Educational Counseling/ Guidance :-**

In view of the World Health Organization's recommendation of greater utilization of paraprofessionals and nonprofessionals in the delivery of health service to the community, M.Kapur and Cariappa (1978) carried out a study to train nine school teachers in student counseling. The training procedure consisted of 12 group sessions of 90 minutes duration each. The training procedure as well as the evaluation of teacher trainees has been described. Based on their initial observation the authors have advocated the utilization of such training techniques in other schools.

### **Counseling/Guidance in Surgical and Other Illnesses -**

L.P. Shah, Dashy, Farcical, and Merchant (1981) have indicated the management of married male alcoholics in a marriage counseling clinic. They have attributed the improvement seen in 80 male alcoholics to ant abuse treatment as well as counseling and casework with patients and their wives. The authors have reported an improvement of 83.3% in alcohol consumption and 76.6% in marital discord.

Bhargava, S.N. Sharma, and B.V. Agarawal (1980) interviewed coronary heart patients three weeks after an acute attack and found a high incidence of neuroticism, anxiety and somatic symptoms. Assuming that anxiety is a possible factor preventing recovery and producing psychic invalidism they have advocated counseling services for these patients.

### **Psycho Physiological Disorder :-**

Referring to the Surgeon General's report De Leon and Pallak (1982) have indicated that health economists, public health professionals, physicians among others believed that the major causes of death in the United States were largely behaviorally determined which could be reduced by changing the individual's behavior including those related to diet, exercise, compliance with medical regime and the like. The management of many psycho physiological or stress related condition necessitates bringing about changes in the behavior of individuals facilitating recovery, maintenance of improvement and the prevention of relapse. Thus psychologists are increasingly involved in health psychology, conducting physical health research and intervention programs. In view of the contemporary role of psychologists in understanding and dealing with health behavior, available published literature in India on psycho physiological conditions as a subsection of mental health is not likely to be out of place.

### **Studies on Psychosomatic Conditions in General :-**

Indira and Murthy (1977, 1979) have examined hostility in psychosomatic, neurotic and normal subjects, and have noted that the two clinical groups differed from normal in general punitiveness ; psychosomatic tended to be highly intropunitive as compared to the other two groups.

Chattopadhyay, Biswas, Chatteraj, and Basu (1979) have assessed state and trait anxiety in psychosomatics comparing them to psychotics-somatic and normal and found that state anxiety was high in the three patient group as compared to normal while trait anxiety was highest in

psychosomatics followed by psychotics and somatics in that order. The authors believed that psychosomatic symptoms were an expression of their basic anxiety which in turn was attributed to their heightened state of arousal.

#### **Studies on Coronary Heart Conditions -**

Pestonjee and Bagehi (1978 a) have examined the need patterns of cases of myocardial infarction, angina pectoris and normal subjects and found that coronary patients were higher on need-pressure variables as compared to normal.

Smokers and non-smokers who were victims of coronary heart disease were assessed for their personality traits, psychological stresses and habits by Mahendru, Alam and Sikka (1978). Compared to nonsmokers, smokers were more schizoid, obsessive, and emotionally unstable with high neuroticism and extraversion and experienced a higher number of stresses.

#### **Studies on Asthmatic Patients -**

S. Sharma and Nandakumar (1980) have studied asthma patients and normal using a number of self-report and projective tests. They observed that asthmatic subjects were intelligent, inhibited, anxious, insecure, unable to use their energy for constructive purposes, covertly aggressive, with neurotic constriction, manifested marked affective and dependency need in relation to the mother, experienced irrational fears, sexual problems and guilt feeling. Their ambitions were not supported by their potentialities.

#### **Studies on Hypertensive Patients -**

M. Seth (1981) has assessed the manifest needs of hypertensive and normal subjects on Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS). He has reported that hypertensive had greater needs of achievement, dominance,

abasement, endurance and aggression while normal expressed the need for affiliation and change.

### **Studies on Peptic Ulcer Patients -**

Dutta (1978) has examined the personality of duodenal or gastric ulcer subjects and compared it with that of normal controls. He has noted that ulcer subjects manifested a higher degree of neuroticism, anxiety, irritability and obsessionality with introversion tendencies as compared to the control group.

### **Family and Mental Health Problem -**

Family is a sub-system of society which is perceived to be most relevant to mental health and mental health problems of its members. Functions of the family are geared towards facilitating the promotion and preservation of health in general and mental health in particular. The three substructures of the family, namely, marital partners, parent child and siblings as well as many others in the case of a joint family need to be examined to determine whether there are signs of family dysfunction in any or several points in these substructures. The different aspects of family life are etiologically relevant (a) Unhealthy interpersonal interaction in the family leading to dissatisfaction of physiological, emotional, security, interpersonal and social needs ; (b) Pathological and disturbing communication patterns ; (c) Unhealthy child-rearing attitudes ; (d) Lack of a healthy adult model for the growing children ; (e) Inadequacy in role functioning (f) Lack of social support and cohesiveness in the family.

### **Marital Interactions and Mental Health Problems -**

Sathyavathi and Seth (1975) have studied a group of neurotic patients and their spouses and a control group of normal couples to examine their

interpersonal perception. The results showed that the neurotics significantly disagreed with their marital partners, misunderstood their partners more, and failed to realize that they had misunderstood their partners as compared to normal couples. The index of disjunction was characteristic of the neurotic group, while in the control group it was almost imperceptible.

Banerji (1982) has studied marital disharmony from the psycho-analytic perspective and has concluded that factors like bisexuality, Oedipus complex, sexual incompatibility and narcissism should be taken into consideration in an attempt to understand marital disharmony in each case.

#### **Parent-child Relationship or Interactions -**

Within the substructures of the family, the importance of healthy parent - child relationships and interactions for mental health need not be overemphasized. The nonavailability of adult models for identification, pathological interactions among the family members, and disturbing communications are some of the factors associated with mental health problems of children and adolescents.

G. Agarwal, N.K. Saxsena, and S.B. Singh (1978) have reported that mothers of emotionally maladjusted children as compared to mothers of normal children had a rejecting attitude and were authoritarian towards their children. The authors believe that these unhealthy child-rearing attitudes of mothers of maladjusted children explain the child's emotional maladjustment.

#### **Family as a Unit -**

The Indian setup includes both joint as well as nuclear families. These family structures may have positive as well as adverse effects on the members there by enhancing mental health or aggravating problems of mental health.

Channabasavanna and Bhatti (1982) have examined neurotic and normal subjects along with their relatives to explore the family interaction patterns. The results have indicated that there were more disturbed family interactions in the neurotic groups in terms of unhealthy communication, lack of concern and lack of leadership as compared to the normal group.

Luthra (1980) has described the dilemma in modern family life. The family which forms the social, economic, educational and cultural spheres of an individual's life is beset by such divisive forces as "growing industrialization, liberation of women, emphasis on individualization, self-indulgence, self-expression and growth". The author has concluded that families in India should adapt to such changes as "The need for socialization requires that family life cannot be abandoned".

### **Community and Mental Health Problems :-**

Mental health is an integral part of the health needs of any country. Enhanced understanding of the health requirements have brought to light the importance of environmental and socio-cultural variables in the causation, management and prevention of illnesses. The community mental health movement developed within this framework marks a distinct trend by focusing on the web of interpersonal relationships and the general social milieu in which the individual is embedded, so as to evolve an integrated approach aimed at the prevention and management of mental health problems in the community.

### **Magnitude of Mental Health Problems -**

Epidemiological studies on mental health problems conducted in different parts of the country, using different criteria for "case ness", and different methodologies, have revealed the magnitude of the problem. A



consensus between these studies has revealed a 1% prevalence rate in the general population (National Mental Health Program, 1982).

On the basis of epidemiological studies on urban communities, the incidence rate of psychiatric morbidity was observed to be (a) 0.32 in a group of persons covered by the ESI scheme and their family members (K.Singh , 1977); (b) 22% in parents of schizophrenics and 20.7 in and urban group (Nandi et al. , 1980); (c) 4.7% (A.V. Shah, Goswami, Maniar, Hajariwala & Sinha, 1980); (d) 13.9% and the majority of this group was neurotic (Harding, 1980) ; (e) 16% to 30% in the general population and 10% to 15% in medical clinics of which nearly 15% followed a chronic course (figures were related to depressives) (Wig & Murthy, 1981) ; and (f) 36.1% in general practice (Krishna Murthy, Shamasundar, Omprakesh & Prabhakar, 1981).

#### **Management of Priority Psychiatric Disorders in the Community:**

Covering 120 village around Sakalwara Rural Mental Health Center, Bangalore, Chandrasekhar, Isaac, R.L. Kapur, and Parthasarathy (1981), and Isaac, R.L. Kapur, Chandrasekhar, Parthasarathy, and Prema (1981) found that majority cases they had identified had been ill for 2 years and almost all the schizophrenics had consulted traditional healers. Of the cases thus identified, 30% improved dramatically with psychiatric treatment. The researchers have also noted that 20% were regular and had co - operative families while 45% who were initially regular became irregular but after a home visit they became regular, and the remaining were noncooperative.

#### **Traditional Healers for Mental Health Problems -**

Seth and J.K. Trivedi (1979) have reported that 26.8% of the clientele of 5 traditional healers were psychiatric cases and the majority of these

were conversion hysteria cases. In another study, J.K. Trivedi and Seth (1980) have reported that 33.2% of their psychiatric patients had sought help from traditional healers on the advice of relatives and friends, because of their own faith, economic reasons, failure of allopathic treatment, social stigma and ignorance about modern treatment.

Self-concept one of many terms Self identity self ideal perceived self phenomenals relating to self perception. to illustrate this Allport 1965 wrote Suppose that you are facing a difficult and critical exam. No doubt you are aware of your high pulse rate of the butterflies in your stomach bodily self also of the significance of the exam in terms of your past and future self identity of your prideful involvement self esteem of what success or failure may mean to your family self extension or your hopes and aspirations rational and of the relevance whole to your long range goal self striving.

The idea of self concept originally was proposed by Lecky 1945 And adopted by Rogers 1951 as the key stone of this system of non directive counseling this is of major importance in education, particularly in the more personal aspects of motivation, level of aspiration and adjustment.

Mead (1934) wrote of the social construction of the self concept which altogether a reflection of the opinions and attitudes communicated by significant others. In the sense, It is argued that society provides a looking glass in which people discover their image or self concept.

Self concept is referred to as the core or centre of gravity of the personality pattern. It is the key-stone of the personality. It gives consistency to the personality. Miller has pointed out that each living system contains an executive or administrative system. He describes 'self' as a decider system

which receives information from all parts of the systems and from the environment. When the self concept develops, the individual comes to perceive himself as an active agent in determining his own behavior.

The individual gradually build up an inner cognitive map or frame of reference which provides him with a meaningful picture of himself and about his world's key elements. According to James (1890) a person's self is the "sum-total of all that he can call his." In recent decades, what a person can call his" has been spelled out in more definite and specific terms. It has been referred to as his "attitude toward self" (Lowe 1961), as an organized configuration of perception of self" (Pedersen 1965), as "those perceptions, beliefs, feelings, attitudes and values which the individual views as part or characteristics of himself." Perkins (1958) as the "organization of qualities the individual attributes to himself" (Kinch 1968) and as a "System of central meaning he has about himself and his relation to the world about him." (Brownfain 1965).

Thus the personality pattern is composed of traits that are organized and integrated into a pattern in which the concept of self is the core or centre of gravity. The pattern is founded on the person's hereditary endowment, which is shaped by environmental experiences in the home and later outside the home. It is thus possible to control the environmental forces to ensure the development of a desired personality pattern or to change a pattern that is likely to lead to poor personal and social adjustment. The concept of self, the core of the personality pattern is made up of beliefs and attitude toward self. According to Hurlock (1974) the concept of self has three major components; the perceptual, the conceptual and the attitudinal. The perceptual component is the image the person has of the appearance of his body and of the impression he makes on others. It

includes the image he has of the attractiveness and sex appropriateness of his body, the importance of the different parts of his body, such as his muscles, to his behavior and prestige they give him in the eyes of others the perceptual component is often called the physical self-concept.

The conceptual component is the person's conception of his distinctive characteristics, his abilities and disabilities, his backgrounds and origins and his future. It is often called the psychological self concept and is composed of such life adjustment qualities as honesty, self confidence, independence, courage and their opposites."

Included in the attitudinal component are the feelings a person has about himself, his attitudes about his present status and future prospectus, his feelings about his worthiness and his attitudes of self-esteem, self reproach, pride and shame. As the person reaches adulthood, the attitudinal component also includes the beliefs, convictions, values, ideals, aspirations and commitments which make up his philosophy of life.

James (1890) was first to suggest that a person has many "selves". The real self" for example is what a person believes he is, his "ideal self" is the person he aspires to be and his "social self" is what he believes others think of him and how they perceive him. There are four categories of self concept.

First one is the basic concept corresponds to James's concept of the "real self" is is the person's concept of what he really is. It includes his perception of his appearance, his recognition of his abilities and disabilities and of his role and status in life, and his values, beliefs and aspirations.

The second one is the transitory self concept. This means that a person has a self concept which he holds for a time and then relinquishes.

Transitory self concepts may be favorable or unfavorable, depending largely on the situation in which the person finds himself momentarily. They are generally influenced by some passing mood or emotional state or by a recent experience. They are transitory and unstable because they lack the perspective found in the basic self-concept.

The third one is the social concept that is based on the way the individual believes others perceive him, depending on their speech and actions. It is usually referred to as a "mirror image" (Bell 1960, Jersild 1952, Kinch 1968, Videbeck 1960). The effect of the social self concept on the behavior of the individual will depend largely on how important the opinions are most influential in his life at that time. Jersild (1952) has explained. "If a child is accepted, approved, respected, and liked for what he is, he will be helped to acquire an attitude of self-acceptance and respect for himself. But if the significant people in his life at first his parents and later his teachers, peers and other persons who wield an influence belittle him, blame him and reject him, the growing child's attitudes towards himself are likely to become unfavorable. As he is judged by others, he will tend to judge himself." Since the young child is most responsive to his mother, his social self-concept is largely based on her opinion of him or what he believes to be her opinion. His social self-concept may be transitory or permanent, depending on the consistency of the mother's treatment of him. In adolescence, the social self concept is derived from the opinions of the peer group as a whole-the "generalized others" (Reeder 1961).

The last and fourth one is the ideal self concept that is made up on perceptions of what a person aspires to be and what he believes he ought to be. It may be related to the physical self-image, the psychological self image, or both. It may be realistic in the sense that it is within the reach of

the person or it may be so unrealistic that it can never be achieved in real life.

The new born infant's state of consciousness is a "big blooming, buzzing confusion" James (1890). The infant is not aware of himself as a person nor does he differentiate himself from environment. As Allport (1965) has explained, "one thing is quite certain. The young infant is not aware of himself as a self. He does not separate the "me" from the rest of the world. And it is precisely this separation that is the pivot of later life. The infants, though presumably conscious lack self-consciousness completely." Gradually because of the sensations he experiences from within his body and from his environment, he begins to differentiate between the two. This is beginning of the long process of developing a concept of self. As Jersild (1965) has written. "The development of self awareness does not occur in all-or-none fashion which would enable us to assume that up to this point the child does not possess it but beyond this point he does. It is more likely that a child perceives different aspects of what he eventually calls himself with varying degrees of clarity at different times. The process of self-discovery is actively going on at least as the child develops or discovers new potentialities and in a healthy person the discovery of self continues as long as he lives."

Different self-concepts develop at different times and in different ways, forming a hierarchy in which the basic self concept is shaped by the person's social experiences in the home. Later self concepts are influenced by those formed earlier. Only when the self-concepts in the hierarchy are integrated can the person be happy and well adjusted. Within the hierarchy are all kinds of self-concept, some of which play a more dominant role in the integration of others.



The various self-concepts develop in accordance with predictable pattern. Physical self concepts develop earlier than psychological self concepts. Early social self concepts are developed in the home, with the mother playing a dominant role in their development. Later the environment outside the home and popular stereotypes relating to sex, race and other factors contribute to the foundation laid in the home. The basic self concept develops later than the social and is influenced by the social. Ideal self concept begins to develop in the preschool years, in adolescence they reflect the young person's dissatisfaction with the self. The sources for these concepts come first from the home and later from the larger environment (Hurlock 1974).

Discrepancies between the self-concepts make fusion into a general self-concept difficult and lead to personality maladjustments. Fusion is especially difficult when marked discrepancies exist between the basic and ideal self-concepts or between the basic self-concepts and mirror images. Fusion is less difficult, though serious enough to be recognized and avoided, when discrepancies exist between the physical and psychological self-concepts or between mirror images and ideal self-concept.

The self concept is relatively stable can a person develop a true sense of identity. Jersild (1952) has pointed out, since the self concept is composed of a person's thoughts and feelings are dynamic, changes are inevitable. Allport (1965) further emphasized the dynamic nature of the self-concept as the "core of our being." He said-"And yet it is not a constant core. Sometimes the core expands and seems to take command of all our behavior and consciousness, some times it seems to go completely off stage, leaving us with no awareness of self."

There are marked variations in the stability of the self-concept not only in different people but also in the same person at different times and under different circumstances. Tippet and Sibber (1965) have reported four types of variations in the stability of the self-concept.

First, variations of occur in the self-concept over time. The self concept may fluctuate either momentarily or over longer periods as at puberty on late adolescence. Second, variations may occur within the different self-image areas, such as ideal and basic. The physical self-image may vary at puberty, but not psychological. Similarly, when a person goes to work, the work-role image may vary but not the physical. Third, variations may be found in the self-concept in different interpersonal situations. A person may see himself differently in presence of his father, his mother, his teacher, and his best friend, Fourth, variations occur within the different self-structures. The ideal self-concept may vary but the real or basic self-concept may remain stable or vice versa.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY :**

Thus inspite of certain developmental projects and several others measures taken up for betterment of "Criminal belt" of Bundelkhand Region by govt. one basic reason for poor results is a lack of psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of the psychological as well as socio-economic and socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in forming different welfare policies of criminal belt and presenting such situation so that crime rote may be reduce.

This study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganized system of society and simultaneously there will be an

atmosphere for rehabilitations of those families of criminals who have surrendered and killed by their enemies or by police.

With the help of criminal psychological approach, this study will present certain considerable factors which are still far away from government and therefore developmental and betterment policies are still suffering from several factors.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY :**

1. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low severity of crime.
2. To study the significant difference of mental health between convicted and non convicted criminal.
3. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.
4. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime.
5. To study the significant difference of self concept between convicted and non-convicted criminals.
6. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.
7. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status(high and low ) on mental health.
  - 7.01. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status(high and low) on mental health as realistic.
  - 7.02. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of

criminal (convicted and non-convicted ) and socio-economic status(high and low) on mental health as joyful living.

7.03.To study the effect of severity of crime(high and low) types of criminal(convicted and non- convicted)and socio-economic status(high and low) on mental health as autonomy.

7.04.To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low ) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low)on mental health as emotional stability.

7.05.To study the effect of severity of crime(high and low)types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status(high and low)mental health as social maturity.

8. To study the effect of severity of crime(high and low ) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted ) and socio-economic status(high and low) on self concept.

8.01.To study the effect of severity of crime(high and low) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status(high and low)on self-concept as intellectual abilities academic status.

8.02.To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low)on self-concept as self-confidence.

8.03. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non- criminal) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.

8.04. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as sociability.

8.05. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of

criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability.

8.06. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.

8.07. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.

8.07.1. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.

8.07.2. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as vigorous.

8.07.3. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as placid.

8.07.4. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as responsible.

8.07.5. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as persistence.

8.08. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.

## **HYPOTHESIS OF THE PRESENT STUDY :**

1. There is no significant difference of mental health between high and severity of crime .
2. There is no significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminal.
3. There is no significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.
4. There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime .
5. There is no significant difference of self-concept between convicted and non-convicted criminal.
6. There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.
7. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted ) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.
  - 7.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.
  - 7.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.
  - 7.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.
  - 7.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status



(high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.

7.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity.

8. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.

8.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability academic status.

8.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.

8.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.

8.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as sociability.

8.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as emotional stability.

8.06. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.

8.07. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status

(high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.

8.07.1. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.

8.07.2. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental qualities as vigorous.

8.07.3. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as placid..

8.07.4. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as responsible.

8.07.5. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as persistence.

8.08. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.



## **CHAPTER-II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES**

## **REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES**

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In this chapter various types of relevant researches have been presented in the summary form-

*Rangaswami and Bashyam (1993)* compared the aggressive behaviour of mentally ill criminals and institutionalised mentally ill individuals. The sample comprised 28 offenders and 28 mentally ill individuals. Results revealed that mentally ill criminals expressed more hostile and aggressive behaviour which led to more disturbed ward behaviour compared to the institutionalised mentally ill individuals. *Diaz (1993)* discussed the prevention of victimisation in India within the integrated process of development covering offence victim and offender-oriented strategies. Victimisation in India, increasing crime rate and vital aspects of crime prevention are highlighted. Cooperation from the community, political will and systematic enforcement of crime prevention measures are more effective in controlling victimisation in the long run. All development programmes should promote quality of life and social justice to the disadvantaged and prevention victimization of all kinds in particular and delinquency and crime in general.

*Tondon (1994)* examined the relationship between drug abuse and criminality. Some people believe that drug abusers exhibit high crime rates whereas others believe that a large proportion of criminals are drug addicts. The present study focussed on the nature of crime drug abuse addicts get involved in prior to their addiction status. *Tripathi (1994)* analysed the draw backs in the prosecution system as functional in increasing the crime rate in India. Prosecution in criminal courts in India

has failed due to non-cooperation of the public, unwillingness of witnesses, lengthy investigation procedure, lack of coordination between the investigating agency and the prosecuting agency, corruption, inefficiency of investigators and prosecutors, long delay in justice, expensive trial procedure and political interference. Among the measures suggested to reform the prosecution system are judiciary free of political interference, introduction of computers in courts, widening of the 'Lok Adalat System', appointment of law officers to guide investigation replacement of inefficient prosecutors and investigators, strengthening the police with more facilities, power and training, payment of compensation by the accused to the victim.

*Chopra (1995)* studied the effect of compromise on the complainant (woman victim) and the offenders (husband and in-laws) and the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the compromise made by the police. The study revealed that the scope of women cells needs to be enlarged as methods used by the police are inadequate in handling compromise cases. *Srivastava (1995)* identified some of the challenges facing the discipline of criminology in India and argued that the development of Indian criminology needs its own knowledge base, tradition and perspectives. Carefully planned studies of crimes and criminals of a non-traditional variety are required. Development can be associated with crime prevention instead of criminality by modernisation accompanied with rationalisation and humanisation of the criminal justice system. Criminal justice administration in India seeks the commitment of criminologists for producing policy specific writings.

*Mehra (1995)* examined the influence of peer groups of drug abuse and criminal behaviour of drug addicts and alcoholics. A sample of

200 drug addicts and alcoholics (aged 15-39 years) labelled as heavy, moderate, light, experimental and non-users according to the frequency of drug use responded to a questionnaire prepared for the study. Heavy and moderate users had a higher number of friends who used drugs whom they met frequently to use and to buy/sell drugs. They were more prone to commit predatory and nonpredatory crimes in connivance with these friends than light and experimental users.

*Bharadwaj (1995)* estimated the level of ego strength among different types of male prisoners (accused and convicts) from different literacy and socio-economic status background. Findings revealed that (a) weak ego strength was a prominent factor in the criminal's personality, (b) illiterate convicts and literate accused from middle and upper middle socio-economic status had weak ego strength and (c) illiterate accused and literate convicts from middle and upper middle classes and literate accused from lower middle class had weaker ego strength. *Sindwani & Chowdhry (1996)* compared the rate of incidence of five categories of crime in the USA and India and Houston and Delhi as reported by the respective government for the year 1991. Lower rates of all categories of crime in India than in the USA have been described to socio-cultural factors. While most of the Houstonians believed that the use of drugs and guns contributed to crimes, Delhi residents considered population explanation and illiteracy as the major contributing factors.

*Srivastava (1996)* discussed the existing political system and the possibly related criminogenic trends in India. The political processes which depend heavily on expressive violence and the institutionalisation of violence as a tool of success : a necessary adjunct of political activism. *Kaliappan (1996)* also discussed the importance of police autonomy and



accountability in handling the emerging politics-crime-economy nexus. *Rustamji (1996)* presented an Indian view of the causation of crime and disorder focusing on its evolution and emphasised that the forces that have built society need to be understood and the fact that human kind must strive to socialise and bring together, debate understand and guard against the frenzies that effect individual and people in communal violence and terrorism.

*Sundarm and Madhava (1996)* examined the association between the victimisation experience and levels of fear in an urban community. Victimization of the respondents and the frequency of its experience, vicarious victimisation and its treatment by the police and courts constituted the victimisation experience. Major correlations were found between fear levels and victimisation experience. *Kodandaram (1997)* examined the social identity of criminals and drug dependent individuals. The sample comprised 30 drug dependents selected from the outpatient and inpatient department of the national Institute of mental health and neuroscience, Bangalore and 30 inmates of the central prisons Bangalore. Results indicated that no significant differences between drug addicts and criminals, both groups had scored high on the social Identity scale indicating degraded social identity.

*Aminabhabi (1997)* examined the level of criminality among high school students in relation to their adjustment problems and explores if there are any gender differences in the level of criminality. There was a positive relationship between adjustment problems and criminal tendencies among High School students. Findings also indicated that High School boys had significantly higher criminal tendencies than girls. *Yoshida (1997)* discussed the system of settlement out-of-court currently prevalent in

Japan and its influence on the victim's attitude. The settlement out-of-court or compensation for damage is useful to recompense the economic loss and to heal the psychological pain. Criminal justice practitioners should be made aware of the "restorative justice" model which would be a sound and rational basis of formulating a criminal/victim policy. *Schneider (1997)* described the nature, pattern and etiology of criminal homicide and analysed the pattern and causes of different types of homicide such as serial and mass murders, assassinations and murders by children.

*Mukherjee (1997)* presented a socio-spatial analysis of crime against women in India with special references to Uttar Pradesh and found that such crimes mostly violent in nature, are related to high population density, lower literacy level and low sex ratio both at the micro and macro levels. At the micro level, however urbanisation exerts a greater influence in giving rise to criminality against the vulnerable section of society, that is women. *Mathur (1997)* discussed the causes of increasing domestic crimes in India with special focus on child abuse and emphasised the need for developing a well-planned and clear policy to control domestic crimes. *Arumugaswamy (1997)* discussed the accused-oriented nature of Indian criminal law and emphasised the need to compensate victims of violent crime under the criminal law and a mandatory provision may be made in the criminal procedure code for awarding compensation by the court to such victims. Taking cognisance of the present social reality, criminal courts should award satisfactory settlement to compensate the need and deservings of victims of crime which will be a fair and right step in the largest democracy of the world, India.

*Kodandaram (1997)* examined the social identity of criminals and drug dependent individuals to understand behavioural dysfunction by

employing a social psychological model called the social identity model. Two groups of 30 criminals and drug dependent individuals each were administered Sarbin's conduct Impairment Scale. Findings indicated that both groups manifested similar personality characteristics, thereby confirming the earlier findings. Criminals and drug dependent individuals did not differ in their social identity, both groups manifested degraded social identity.

*Baroun, Sinha and Sen (1998)* compared criminals and non-criminals in their personality dynamics and degree of religiosity. The sample consisted 20 criminals (murders and dacoits) and 20 non-criminals in the age group of 21 to 31 years. Subjects were administered the standard progressive Matrices, the Religiosity scale, 16PF Questionnaire and TAT. Findings indicated that criminals were more religious than non-criminals. In the personality dimension, there was no absolute difference between criminals and non-criminals. However, there were differences in personality type among criminals.

*Singh and others (1998)* compared the degree and extent of social, economic, moral and religious values among 200 criminals (100 females and 100 males) and 200 non-criminals (100 females and 100 males). Results revealed that criminals were significantly different from non-criminals in all the values except economic value. Criminals as a whole, manifested lower levels of all values than their non-criminal counterparts and male criminals exhibited lower levels of different values.

*Singh and Kumar (1999)* compared the anxiety level of property and person female criminals with that of male criminals and non-criminals. The results revealed that female property criminals were

significant different from male person criminals and female person criminals who were significantly different from male property criminals. There was no significant difference between female person and property criminals. All criminal groups reported significantly higher level of anxiety than non-criminals. Female person criminals were the most and male non-criminals were the least anxious groups. *Shanker (1999)* discussed the applicability of geographic information systems (GIS) as a cartographic and analytical tool for the mapping of crime. GIS aid in capturing, storing, updating, manipulating, analysing and displaying the geographically represented information. GIS provide visual representation of crime data which can enhance the detection of crime patterns, make them more readable and facilitate comparison. Police agencies in the developed world utilise GIS technology in many ways.

*Dave (2000)* discussed the field realities and knowledge gained from a field action project in the police system spanning a period of 15 years. The co-option of the project by the state is aimed at including feminist practice in the police system, gender sensitisation for the police, etc. There is a need for the government to respond to violence against women with much more vigour and commitment. The convenient mindset that glorifies social work as voluntary and honorary, is said to result in underutilisation of trained social workers.

*Rokach (2000)* examined the influence of in carceration on the efficacy of coping with loneliness. A heterogeneous criminal population was divided into 5 homogeneous subgroups and their experience of loneliness was compared. Results indicated significant differences in the manner in which the criminals coped with loneliness. When the criminal

sample was divided according to offence type, there were differences in coping with loneliness amongst the criminal subgroups.

*Recently, Srivastava (2000)* compared 100 criminals and 100 normal persons of criminal belt of Bundelkhand region (Uttar Pradesh) and found that normal persons have more positive attitude towards their socio-cultural environment rather than the criminals. The criminal persons have more negative attitude towards their society, family, authority. The normal persons have more social desirability, extraversion, ego-ideal and empathy, while the criminal persons have more psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence and dominance.



## **CHAPTER-III**

# **METHODS AND PROCEDURES**



## ***METHODS AND PROCEDURE***

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The Methods and procedures of the study have been discussed with regard of the following heads-

- (a) Population
- (b) The Sample
- (c) Design and variable involved
- (d) Tools of the present study
- (e) The Collection of data
- (f) The statistical technique used

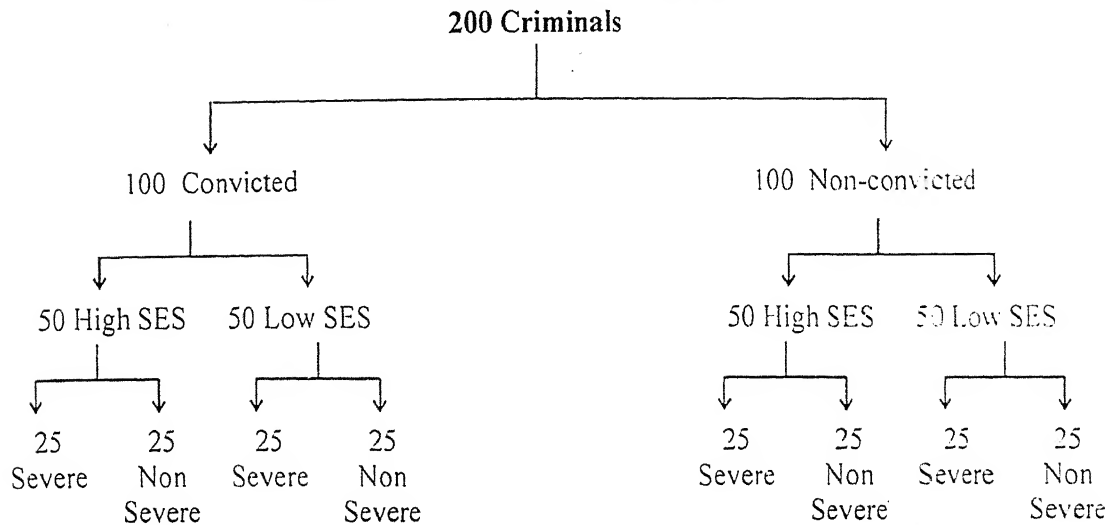
### **(a) Population -**

The present study was confined to the convicted and non-convicted criminals of Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. There are six district in the Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. These are (i) Jalaun (ii) Hamirpur (iii) Jhansi (iv) Banda (v) Lalitpur (vi) Mahoba.

### **(b) The Sample -**

In the present study 200 subjects were selected through purposive sampling technique in the age range of 18 to 40 years. The subject were also selected in the range of high socio-economic status and low socio economic status. In the present study 100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminals were selected. Both type of criminals are related as 50 high SES and 50 low SES and also have types of crime 25 severe and 25 non-severe.

### Showing the plan for sample selection



### **(c) Research Design and Variable Involved -**

The present study is concerned with the effect of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health and self-concept. 2x2x2 factorial design is considered suitable with the present study.

**The variable of the present study are as follows-**

#### **Independent Variable :-**

“Independent variable is a condition in a scientific study that is manipulated so that its effects may be observed - **Rathus**

“An Independent variable is that factor manipulated by the experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship on the observed phenomenon” - **Townsend**

“The variable over which the investigator has control are called independent variable.” - **Edwards**

“In general, then an independent variable is any variable manipulated by experimenter, either directly or through selection order to determine its effects on a behavioural measure (dependent variable)”.- **D, Amato**

**Dependent variable -**

“A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears, or varies as the experimenter introduces removes as varies the independent variable” – **Townsend**

Any measured behavioural variable of interest in a psychological investigation is called a dependent variable- **D, Amato**

There are two types of variable in the present study.

**Independent variable-** Types of criminal (convicted & non- convicted)

Socio-economic status (High & Low)

Severity of crime (High & Low)

**Dependent variable-** Mental Health

Self-concept

**D- The Tools used -**

The following tools were for the data collection.

(i) Mental Health Scale (MHS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. S.C. Sharma

(ii) Self -Concept Scale (SCS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. SumanTripathi

(iii) Socio - Economic Status- By Dr. S.P. Kulshreshtha

**(i) Mental Health Scale (MHS) :-**

The present scale was developed by Dr. Taresh Bhatia and Dr. S.C. Sharma for measuring different mental health areas of an individual. The present scale measures five important areas of an individual's mental health. To make a scientific selection of the areas of mental health, 10 relevant

and meaningful areas of mental health were taken. These 10 areas were given to five experts in the field of psychology, for approval. The total number of areas over which the experts were unanimous were five and they were retained for the final form of the scale. These areas were -

*(a) Realistic (REA) -*

The ability to appraise oneself realistically and to take a realistic approach to situations, the ability to evaluate one's achievements realistically.

*(b) Joyful living (JEL) -*

One of the outstanding characteristic of the person is Joyful living. A happy person is a young, healthy, well-educated, well paid, extroverted, optimistic, worry free, religious, married person with high self-esteem, high job morale, and modest aspirations of either sex and of a middle range of intelligence.

*(c) Autonomy (AUT) -*

Closely related to acceptance of responsibility is autonomy. One who trusts and depends on his own capacities to organize and interpret the data of his experience. He freely steers his own course (Barrett Lennard 1962). In decision-making, he is able to make important decisions with a minimum of worry, conflict, advice - seeking and other types of running - away behavior (Kent 1966).

*(d) Emotional Stability (ES) -*

Emotional stability indicates an individual, who is with full control over his emotional expression, emotionally mature, stable, possessing ego strength.

***(e) Social Maturity (SM) -***

The progressive improvement brings in social maturity through directed activity of the individual. In comprehension of the social heritage and the formation of flexible conduct patterns of reasonable conformity with this heritage.

**Item Analysis -**

It was decided to write 15 to 20 items under each of the five areas. In this way an initial pool of 85 items was ready for the entire scale. The scale was administered to the subject of a sample of 250 students (Male and Female) for the purpose of item-analysis. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 21 years. Employing 27% upper and 27% lower criterion group's item analysis was done. Discriminative values were computed for item selection and applying 't' test for each item. All the statements were then arranged in descending order of their 't' values. Researcher selected the first 50 items with the largest 't' value for the final scale out of which each area had 10 items.

**Reliability -**

The co-efficient of reliability was determined by test - retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 45 days to a sample of 200 subjects. The test-retest reliability coefficient for each area of the scale was found to range between 0.78 to 0.85.

**Validity -**

The validity of the scale was established with the help of content validity on the basis of internal consistency.

### **Administration and Scoring -**

It is a self administrating scale. There is no time limit for answering it. However, most of the groups should finish it in about 15 minutes. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answer to the statement.

It is a five point scale, the scoring of which has been objectified by assigning five to one scores respectively for five alternatives of the positive items, rated strongly agree to strongly disagree. For the negative items the scores assigned to each of the alternatives have been reversed. They range from one to five for five alternatives.

### **Norms -**

A qualitative description of the scores obtained on different areas can be interpreted with the help of norm table.

#### **(ii) Self-concept scale:-**

The present scale was developed by the Dr. Taresh Bhatia and Dr. (Mrs.) Suman Tripathi for measuring different types of self-concept. The self-concept consists of three major components; The perceptual, the conceptual and the attitudinal (Hurlock 1976). The self-concept takes many forms, the basic, which includes the person's perception of his appearance, abilities, role and status in life, values, beliefs and aspirations, the transitory or the concept a person holds of himself only temporarily before replacing it with another self-concept, the social or mirror image in which the person sees himself as he believes others see him, and the ideal self-concept or the person's perception of the kind of person he would like to be (Hurlock).



### **Development of scale:-**

To make a scientific selection of the areas of self-concept, 12 relevant and meaningful areas of self-concept were taken. These 12 areas were given to seven experts of psychology, for approval, the total number of areas over which the experts were unanimous were eight and these were retained for the final form of the scale.

The Self-concept Scale has been used for measuring different types of self-concept of an individual. The present scale measures eight important areas of self-concept. These areas are-

- a. Intellectual Ability and Academic Statu.
- b. Self-confidence
- c. Health and Physical Appearance
- d. Sociability
- e. Emotional Stability
- f. Mental Health
- g. Temperamental Qualities:-
  - (i) Ascendant (Predominant)
  - (ii) Vigorous (Energic)
  - (iii) Placid (Calm)
  - (iv) Responsible
  - (v) Persistence
- h. Feeling of Superiority.

### **Item Analysis :-**

It was decided to write 15-20 items under each of the eight areas. In this way an initial pool of 145 items were ready for the scale. These items were given to five experts for a rating. The items with 100 percent approval were retained and rest were dropped. Thus after the initial try-out the 35 items were left.

The scale was administered to subjects of the sample of 200 students (male and female) for the purpose of item analysis. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 32 years. Subjects were asked to respond in terms of their agreement or disagreement with the items in a five point continuum namely strongly agree, Agree, Uncertain, and Disagree and Strongly disagree. Item analysis was done with the help of the method between two extreme groups. Discriminative values were computed for item-selection. All the items were then arranged in descending order of their 't' values. Out of 110 items, the first 80 items were selected for the final form of the scale. Thus the scale consists of items out of each self-concept area has 10 items. These are presented in the simple statements and provide five alternative response options graded on a five point scale.

### **Reliability :-**

The coefficient of reliability was determined by Test-retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 35 days to a sample of 200 subjects. The test-retest reliability coefficient for each area of the scale was found out as follows-

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Test-Retest Reliability</u>
A. Intellectual Ability and Academic Status	.81
B. Self-Confidence	.84
C. Health and Physical Appearance	.75
D. Sociability	.79
E. Emotional Stability	.78
F. Mental Health	.82
G. Temperamental Qualities	.74
H. Feeling of Superiority	.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>.83</b>

#### **Validity :**

The validity of the scale was established with the help of content validity on the basis of internal consistency.

#### **Administration :**

It is a self administrating scale. There is no time limit for answering it. However most of the groups should finish it in about 20 minutes. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answers to the statement.

#### **Scoring Key :**

It is a five point scale the scoring of which has been objectified by assigning five to one scores respectively for five alternatives of the positive times, rated strongly agree to strongly Disagree. For the negative items the scores assigned to each of alternatives have been reversed. They range from one to five for five alternatives.

The following Tables shows item distribution in the various areas-

Areas	Total Items	Positive Items	Negative Items
a. Intellectual Ability and Academic Status	10	1,9,65	17,25,33,41,49,57,73
b. Self-Confidence	10	2,10,18,26,42, 50,58,66,74	34
c. Health and Physical Appearance	10	3,11,19,35	27,43,51,59,67,75
d. Sociability	10	4,12,28,36,44 52,60,68,76	20
e. Emotional Stability	10	21	5,13,29,37,45, 53,61,69,77
f. Mental Health	10	6,14,22,30,38, 46,54,62,70,78	————
g. Temperamental Qualities			
(i) Ascendant	02	7,15	————
(ii) Vigorous	02	23,31	————
(iii) Placid	02	39,47	————
(iv) Responsible	02	55,63	————
(v) Persistence	02	71,79	————
h. Feeling of Superiority	10	8	16,24,32,40,48,56, 64,72,80

**(e) The Collection of data :-**

In the present study, researcher took 200 subject (100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminal) have high and low socio-economic status.

For the data collection of convicted criminal, we went to district jail of Bundelkhand Area of U.P.. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Area of U.P. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Allahabad.

For the data collection of non-convicted criminal researcher took the help of criminal lawyer, employee of district court, Personal knowledge and many journalists of Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh.

**(f) The Statistical Technique Used :-**

The first purpose of the present study was to compare the mental health and self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal. type of crime and high and low socio-economic status. Mean and standard deviation of each group were calculated. The comparison between different groups were made on the basis of the critical ratio with 0.05 and 0.01 levels of confidence considered significant. Hypothesis were tested by applying critical ratio.



## **CHAPTER-IV**

# **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**



## **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

### **PART-A**

**Overall comparison of severity of crime (high and low) mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.**

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the mental health of severity of crime (high and low) of convicted and non-convicted criminal.

**Table 4.01**

Mental Health Areas	Mean S.D.	Severity of Crime		Critical Ratio	
		High N=100	Low N=100		
a Realisite	Mean S.D.	32.79 4.71	34.61 4.43	4.39	<.01
b Joyful living	Mean S.D.	34.63 5.77	35.56 5.51	1.75	>.05
c Autonomy	Mean S.D.	36.14 5.71	35.80 5.52	0.54	>.05
d Emotional stability	Mean S.D.	29.86 6.50	28.67 6.47	1.41	>.05
e Social maturity	Mean S.D.	31.02 5.23	31.54 5.17	0.96	>.05
Total	Mean S.D.	164.03 20.95	165.91 18.31	0.24	>.05

Significant level at    .01 → 2.60  
                                     .05 → 1.97

It is evident from table 4.01 that the persons related with low severity of crime have more realistic (mean 34.61) than high severity of crime (mean 32.79). There is also significant difference between severity of crime (high and low) (Critical ratio found 4.39 at .01 level). Low severity crime have also more joyful living (mean 35.56) than high severity of crime (mean 34.63) but there is no significant difference found between severity of crime (high and low) (critical ratio found 1.75 at 0.05 level).

It may be observed from table 4.01 that high severity of crime have high autonomy (mean 36.14) than low severity of crimes (mean 35.80) but there is no significant difference found at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.54). High severity crimes also have high emotional stability (mean 29.86) than low severity crimes (mean 28.67) but there is no significant difference found between severity of crimes (high and low) (critical ratio found 1.41 at .05 level).

It reveals from Table No. 4.01 that the persons of low severity crimes have high social maturity (mean 31.54) than high severity crimes (mean 31.02) but there is no significant difference found between high and low severity crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.24). The low severity crimes have good mental health as a whole (mean 165.91) than high severity crimes (mean 164.03) but there is no significant difference found between high and low severe crime (Critical ratio found 0.24 at .05 level).

Thus the result indicated that low severe crimes have good mental health as the realistic, joyful living and have high social maturity than high severe crimes. However no significant difference was found in joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability, social maturity area of

mental health. The high severe crimes have significant high autonomy and emotional stability. Thus the hypothesis (1) stating that "There is no significant difference of mental health between high and low severity of crime" is rejected.

## PART-B

### Overall comparison of mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.

To see the significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminal, the critical ratio were calculated. The critical ratio value required to be significant at .01 level is 2.60 and at .05 level is 1.97 at the degree of freedom 198.

**Table 4.02**

Mental Health Areas	Mean S.D.	Types of Criminal		Critical Ratio
		Convicted N=100	Non-convicted N=100	
a Realisitic	Mean S.D.	33.03 4.78	34.37 4.46	3.09 <.01
b Joyful living	Mean S.D.	33.43 5.77	36.76 5.02	5.68 <.01
c Autonomy	Mean S.D.	35.07 5.75	36.77 5.44	2.76 <.01
d Emotional stability	Mean S.D.	28.30 6.79	29.93 6.46	1.84 >.05
e Social maturity	Mean S.D.	30.05 5.11	32.51 5.01	10.70 <.01
Total	Mean S.D.	159.25 21.30	170.69 15.99	4.30 <.01

Significant level at .01 → 2.60  
.05 → 1.97

The table No. 4.02 shows that non-convicted criminals have more realistic (mean 34.37) than convicted criminals (mean 33.03). There is significant difference found between convicted and non-convicted criminals (critical ratio found 3.09 at .01 level). Non-convicted criminals have more joyful living (mean 36.76) than convicted criminals (mean 33.43). There is significant difference found between convicted and non-convicted criminals at .01 level (critical ratio found 5.68).

It is evident from table No. 4.02 that non-convicted criminal have high autonomy (mean 36.77) than convicted criminals (mean 35.07) but there is significant difference observed between convicted and non-convicted criminal at .01 level (critical ratio found 2.76). Non-convicted criminals have high emotional stability (mean 29.93) than convicted criminals (mean 28.30) but there is no significant difference found between convicted and non-convicted criminals at .05 level (critical ratio found 1.84).

The table No. 4.02 also evident that non-convicted criminal have good social maturity (mean 32.51) than convicted criminal (mean 30.05) but there is significant difference between convicted and non-convicted criminal (critical ratio-found 10.70 at .01 level). Non-convicted criminal have good mental health as a whole (mean 170.69) than convicted criminal (mean 159.25) but there is significant difference observed between convicted and non-convicted criminal at .01 level (Critical ratio found 4.30).

Thus the result of Table No. 4.02 indicated that non-convicted criminal have significantly high realistic, joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability and social maturity. However significant

difference was observed in realistic, joyful living, autonomy, social maturity area of mental health at .01 level. The hypothesis stating (2) that "There is no significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminals" is rejected.

### PART-C

#### **Overall comparison of mental health of high and low socio-economic status criminal.**

To see the significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status, the critical ratio were calculated. The critical ratio value required to be significant at .01 level is 2.60 and at .05 level is 1.97 at the degree of freedom 198

**Table 4.03**

Mental Health Areas	Mean S.D.	Socio-economic status		Critical Ratio
		High N=100	Low N=100	
a Realisitic	Mean S.D.	32.98 4.72	34.42 4.51	3.40 <.01
b Joyful living	Mean S.D.	34.58 6.33	35.68 6.38	1.36 >.05
c Autonomy	Mean S.D.	35.30 6.34	36.64 4.69	2.17 <.05
d Emotional stability	Mean S.D.	29.51 6.63	29.02 6.31	0.59 >.05
e Social maturity	Mean S.D.	31.17 5.68	31.43 4.72	0.48 >.05
Total	Mean S.D.	162.71 22.47	167.33 16.10	0.60 >.05

Significant level at .01 → 2.60  
.05 → 1.97

Table No. 4.03 shows that low socio-economic status criminals have more realistic (mean 34.42) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 32.98). There is significant differences between high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 3.40 at .01 level). Criminal who have low socio-economic status have more joyful living (mean 35.68) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 34.58). However no significant difference found between the mental health of high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 1.36 at .05 level).

It is evident from Table No. 4.03 that low socio-economic status criminals have high mental health as autonomy (mean 36.64) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 35.30). But there is no significant difference found between mental health as autonomy of high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 2.17 at .05 level).

High socio-economic status criminals have high emotional stability (mean 29.51) than low socio-economic status criminals (mean 29.02). But there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.59).

It reveals from Table No. 4.03 that low socio-economic status criminals have good social maturity (mean 31.43) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 31.17). But there is no significant difference found between mental health as social maturity of high and low socio-economic status criminals. Low socio-economic status criminals have good mental health as whole (mean 167.33) than high

socio-economic status criminals (mean 162.71). But there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals.

Thus the result of Table No. 4.03 indicated that low socio-economic status criminals have significantly high mental health as realistic, joyful living, autonomy and social maturity. However no significant difference was found (joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability and social maturity areas of mental health) between high and low socio-economic status criminal.

The hypothesis (3) stating that "There is no significant difference between mental health of high and low socio-economic status criminals" is rejected.

#### **PART-D**

**Overall comparison of self-concept of severity of crime high and low.**

To see the significant difference of self concept of severity of crime (high and low), the critical ratio were calculated. The critical ratio value required to be significant at .01 level is 2.60 and at .05 level is 1.97 at the degree of freedom 198.

Table No. 4.04 evident that high severe crimes have more intellectual ability & academic status (mean 31.91) than low severe crimes (mean 30.41). There is significant difference between intellectual ability & academic status of high and low severe crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 2.02). Low severe crimes have high self-confidence (mean 35.51) than high severe crimes. But there is no significant difference found between self-confidence of high and low severe crimes



**Table 4.04**

Self-concept Areas	Mean	Severity of Crime		Critical Ratio	
	S.D.	High N=100	Low N=100		
a Intellectual ability academic status	Mean S.D.	31.91 6.47	30.41 5.70	2.02	<.05
b Self-confidence	Mean S.D.	34.80 6.21	35.51 4.87	1.14	>.05
c Health & Physical appearance	Mean S.D.	34.20 5.41	33.26 4.82	1.79	>.05
d sociability	Mean S.D.	35.38 5.86	35.51 6.99	0.16	>.05
e Emotional Stability	Mean S.D.	29.74 5.09	28.40 5.44	0.55	>.05
f Mental health	Mean S.D.	37.21 6.48	37.26 5.68	0.07	>.05
g Temperamental qualities (i) as ascendent	Mean S.D.	7.78 1.58	7.68 1.54	2.05	<.05
(ii) Vigorous	Mean S.D.	7.17 1.48	6.93 1.66	4.85	<.01
(iii) Placid	Mean S.D.	5.98 1.86	6.50 1.80	7.76	<.01
(iv) Responsible	Mean S.D.	7.03 1.60	6.87 1.46	3.41	<.01
(v) Persistence	Mean S.D.	7.42 1.52	7.69 1.33	6.61	<.01
h Feeling of superiority	Mean S.D.	28.33 5.90	26.56 5.22	2.85	<.01

Significant level at .05 → 1.97  
.01 → 2.60

(critical ratio found 1.14, at .05 level). High severe crimes have good health & physical appearance (mean 34.20) than low severe crimes (mean 33.26) but there is no significant difference found between high and low severe crimes (critical ratio found 1.79, at .05 level). Low severe crimes have high self-concept as sociability (mean 35.51) than high severe crimes but there is no significant difference found between sociability of high and low severe crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.16).

It is evident from Table 4.04 that high severe crimes have good emotional stability (mean 29.74) than low severe crime (mean 28.40). But there is no significant difference found between emotional stability of high and low severe crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.55). Low severe crimes have good mental health (mean 37.26) than high severe crimes (mean 37.21). But there is no significant difference between mental health of high and low severe crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.07).

Table No. 4.04 also shows that high severe crimes have high temperamental qualities as ascendent (mean 7.78) than low severe crimes (mean 7.68). There is significant difference between ascendent of high and low severe crimes at .05 level (critical ratio found 2.05). High severe crimes have high vigorous (mean 7.17) than low severe crimes (mean 6.93). But there is significant difference between temperamental qualities as vigorous of high and low severe crimes at .01 level (critical ratio found 4.85). Low severe crimes have more placid (mean 6.50) than high severe crimes (mean 5.98). There is significant difference between high and low severity of crimes at .01 level (critical

ratio found 7.76). High severe crimes have more responsible (mean 7.03) than low severe crimes (mean 6.87), but there is significant difference between temperamental qualities as responsible of high and low severe crimes at .01 level (critical ratio found 3.41). Low severe crimes have high persistence (mean 7.69) than high severe crimes (mean 7.42), but there is significant difference between persistence of high and low severe crimes at .01 level (critical ratio found 6.61). High severe crimes have more feeling of superiority (mean 28.33) than low severe crimes (mean 26.56), but there is significant difference between feeling of superiority of high and low severe crimes at .01 level (critical ratio found 2.85).

Thus the result of table 4.04 indicated that high severe crimes have significantly high intellectual ability & academic status, health & physical appearance, emotional stability, temperamental qualities as ascendent, vigorous, responsible and feeling of superiority. However no significant was observed self-concept as self-confidence, health & physical appearance, sociability, emotional stability. Low severe crimes have high self-confidence, sociability, mental health, temperamental qualities as placid, persistence. However significant difference was observed in intellectual ability & academic status, temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, ascendent, responsible, persistence and feeling of superiority. The hypothesis (4) stating that "There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime" is rejected.

## PART - E

### **Overall comparison of self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal.**

To see the significant difference of self-concept between convicted and non-convicted criminal, the critical ratio were calculated. The critical ratio value required to be significant at .01 level is 2.60 and at .05 level is 1.97 at the degree of freedom of 198.

Table no. 4.05 shows that non-convicted criminals have high intellectual ability & academic status (mean 32.66) than convicted criminals (mean 29.66), but there is significant difference between convicted and non-convicted criminal (critical ratio found 4.23, at .01 level). Non-convicted criminals have high self-confidence (mean 36.62) than convicted criminal (mean 33.78), but there is significant difference between self-confidence of convicted and non-convicted criminal (critical ratio found 5.01, at .01 level). Non-convicted criminals have significantly high health & physical appearance (mean 34.83) than convicted criminals (mean 32.61), however significant difference is observed between convicted and non-convicted criminal at .01 level (critical ratio found 2.62).

It is evident from table No. 4.05 that non-convicted criminal have more sociability (mean 36.53) than convicted criminal (mean 34.36), but there is significant difference between sociability of convicted and non-convicted criminals at .01 level (critical ratio found 3.35). Non-convicted criminals have more emotional stability (mean 31.27) than convicted criminals (mean 27.53). But there is significant difference between emotional stability of convicted and non-convicted

**Table 4.05**

Self-concept Areas	Mean S.D.	Types of Criminal		Critical Ratio	
		Convicted N=100	Non-convicted N=100		
a Intellectual ability academic status	Mean S.D.	29.66 5.61	32.66 6.27	4.23	<.01
b Self-confidence	Mean S.D.	33.78 5.97	36.62 4.58	5.01	<.01
c Health & Physical appearance	Mean S.D.	32.61 7.93	34.83 4.66	2.62	<.01
d sociability	Mean S.D.	34.36 5.65	36.53 5.73	3.35	<.01
e Emotional Stability	Mean S.D.	27.53 5.62	31.27 5.04	6.56	<.01
f Mental health	Mean S.D.	35.80 6.42	38.67 5.41	4.07	<.01
g Temperamental qualities (i) as ascendent	Mean S.D.	7.79 1.56	7.67 1.56	0.05	>.05
(ii) Vigorous	Mean S.D.	6.87 1.62	7.23 1.51	7.23	<.01
(iii) Placid	Mean S.D.	6.00 1.93	6.53 1.73	7.89	<.01
(iv) Responsible	Mean S.D.	6.43 1.43	7.48 1.47	24.96	<.01
(v) Persistence	Mean S.D.	7.48 1.51	7.63 1.35	3.66	<.01
h Feeling of superiority	Mean S.D.	26.51 5.69	28.46 5.43	3.15	<.01

Significant level at .05 → 1.97  
.01 → 2.60

criminals. Non-convicted criminal have good mental health (mean 38.67) than convicted criminal (mean 35.80), but there is significant difference between mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminals.

It reveals from table No.4.05 that convicted criminal have significantly high temperamental quality as ascendent (mean 7.79) than non-convicted criminals (mean 7.69), but there is no significant difference between convicted and non-convicted criminals (critical ratio found 0.05, at .05 level). Non-convicted criminal have high vigorous (mean 7.23) than convicted criminal (mean 6.87), non-convicted criminals have high placid (mean 6.53) than convicted criminals (mean 6.00), non-convicted criminals have more responsible (mean 7.48) than convicted criminals (mean 6.43), non-convicted criminals have high persistence (mean 7.63) than convicted criminals (mean 7.48) but there is significant difference between temperamental quality as vigorous, placid, responsible and persistence of convicted and non-convicted criminal at 0.01 level (critical ration found 7.23, 7.89, 24.96 and 3.66). Non-convicted criminals have high feeling of superiority (mean 28.46) than convicted criminals (mean 26.51), but there is significant difference between feeling of superiority of convicted and non-convicted criminal (critical ratio found 3.15, at .01 level).

Thus the result from table No. 4.05 indicated that non-convicted criminal have significantly high intellectual ability & academic status, high self-confidence, good health & physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, responsible, and

persistence, and high feeling of superiority. However significant difference was observed between intellectual ability & academic status, self-confidence, health & physical appearance, sociability, emotional stability, mental health, temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, responsible and persistence and feeling of superiority of convicted and non-convicted criminal. The hypothesis (5) stating that "There is no significant difference between self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminals" is rejected.

### **PART - F**

#### **Overall comparison of self-concept of high and low socio-economic status.**

To see the significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status criminal, the critical ratio were calculated. The critical ratio value required to be significant at .01 level is 2.60 and at .05 level is 1.97 at the degree of freedom 198.

Table No. 4.06 shows that the criminal who have high socio-economic status, have high intellectual ability & academic status (mean 31.60) than low socio-economic status criminals (mean 30.72), but there is no significant difference between high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 1.16. at .05 level). Low socio-economic status criminals have high self-confidence (mean 35.56) than high SES criminals (mean 34.84), there is significant difference found between self-confidence of high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 2.92, at .01 level) Low socio-economic status criminals have better health and physical appearance (mean 34.49) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 32.97), there is



**Table 4.06**

Self-concept Areas	Mean S.D.	Socio-Economic Status		Critical Ratio
		High	Low	
a Intellectual ability academic status	Mean S.D.	31.60 6.06	30.72 6.20	1.16 >.05
b Self-confidence	Mean S.D.	34.84 6.37	35.56 4.73	1.14 >.05
c Health & Physical appearance	Mean S.D.	32.97 5.19	34.49 4.99	2.92 <.01
d sociability	Mean S.D.	35.04 6.21	35.85 5.32	1.22 >.05
e Emotional Stability	Mean S.D.	29.32 5.72	29.48 7.03	0.20 >.05
f Mental health	Mean S.D.	36.31 6.49	38.16 5.51	2.55 <.05
g Temperamental qualities (i) as ascendent	Mean S.D.	7.80 1.51	7.76 1.48	0.88 >.05
(ii) Vigorous	Mean S.D.	7.10 1.41	7.05 1.61	1.11 >.05
(iii) Placid	Mean S.D.	6.26 1.81	6.38 1.87	1.75 >.05
(iv) Responsible	Mean S.D.	6.65 1.49	7.28 1.46	14.00 <.01
(v) Persistence	Mean S.D.	7.38 1.43	7.73 1.43	8.93 <.01
h Feeling of superiority	Mean S.D.	27.64 5.43	27.25 5.82	0.62 >.05

Significant level at .05 → 1.97  
.01 → 2.60

significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 2.92, at .01 level).

It is evident from Table No. 4.06 that low socio-economic status criminals have significant high sociability (mean 35.85) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 35.04), but there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals at .05 level (critical ratio found 1.22). Low socio-economic status criminals have high emotional stability (mean 29.48) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 29.32), there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminal (critical ratio found 0.20, at .05 level). Low socio-economic status criminal have better mental health (mean 38.16) than high socio-economic status criminal (mean 36.31), but there is significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminal at .05 level (critical ratio found 2.55).

It reveals from Table No. 4.06 that high socio-economic status criminals have high temperamental quality as ascendent (mean 7.80) than low socio-economic status criminals (mean 7.76), but there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals at .05 level (critical ratio found 0.88). High socio-economic status criminals have high vigorous (mean 7.10) than low socio-economic status criminals (mean 7.05), but there is no significant difference found between high and low socio-economic status criminals (critical ratio found 1.11, at .05 level).

Low socio-economic status criminals have high placid (mean 6.38) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 6.26), but there is significant difference found between high and low socio-

economic status criminals at .05 level (critical ratio found 1.75). Low socio-economic status criminals have significant high responsible (mean 7.28) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 6.65), but there is significant difference found between high and low SES criminals at .01 level (critical ratio found 14.00). Low socio-economic status criminals have high persistence (mean 7.73) than high socio-economic status criminals (mean 7.38), but there is significant difference found between high and low SES criminals at .01 level (critical ratio found 8.93). High SES criminals have high feeling of superiority (mean 27.64) than low SES criminals (mean 27.25), but there is no significant difference found between high and low SES criminals at 0.5 level (critical ratio found 0.62).

Thus the result indicated from Table No.4.06 that low socio-economic status criminals have significantly high self-confidence, good health & physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, temperamental qualities as placid, responsible and persistence. However no significant difference was observed in self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status, self-confidence, sociability, emotional stability, temperamental qualities as ascendant, vigorous, placid and feeling of superiority between high and low socio-economic status criminals. High socio-economic status criminals have high intellectual ability & academic status, temperamental qualities as ascendent, vigorous and high feeling of superiority. However significant difference was observed in self-concept as health & physical appearance, mental health, temperamental qualities as responsible and persistence between high and low socio-economic status criminals. The hypothesis (6) stating that "There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status criminals" is rejected.

## PART - G

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.

Showing Mean and SD of mental health among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.07**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	149.40	174.56	163.20	168.96	164.03
		S.D.	28.48	16.04	13.33	13.98	21.84
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	160.44	167.24	163.96	173.20	166.21
		S.D.	18.95	17.38	19.49	15.73	18.06
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	154.92	170.90	163.58	171.08	165.12
		S.D.	24.81	17.11	16.70	15.03	20.07

Table No. 4.07 shows that the person related with low severity crime have more good mental health (mean 166.21) than high severity of crime person (mean 164.03). The table also shows that the convicted criminals related with low socio-economic status have more good mental health (mean 163.58) than high socio-economic status

criminal (mean 154.92). The non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status relatively have good mental health (mean 170.90) than non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status (mean 170.08). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have more good mental health (mean 174.56), while the convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low mental health (mean 149.40).

In this section an attempt has been made to find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and a Analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in table No. 4.08.

**Table 4.08**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
a Severity of Crime (High & Low)	237.62	1	237.62	0.69 >.05
b Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	6891.38	1	6891.38	20.19 <.01
c Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	976.82	1	976.82	2.86 >.05
a x b Interaction	691.92	1	691.92	2.03 >.05
a x c Interaction	5.12	1	5.12	0.01 >.05
b x c Interaction	898.88	1	898.88	2.63 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	1490.58	1	1490.58	4.37 <.05
Within Cell	65544.80	192	341.38	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	76737.12	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.08 that Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect the mental health (F ratio found 20.19 at .01 level). But severity of crime (high & low) does not effect mental health (F ratio 0.69) at .05 level. Socio-economic status (high and low) also does not effect the mental health (F ratio 2.86) at .05 level. While the interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health was examined. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) don't effect the mental health (F ratio found 2.03) at .01 level. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) don't effect mental health (F ratio found 0.01, at .05 level). Interaction between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health (F ratio found 2.63, at .05 level). However the interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health (F ratio found 4.37, at .05 level). Thus the hypothesis stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health," is rejected.



To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.

Showing Mean and SD of mental health as realistic among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.09**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	30.40	34.32	32.40	34.04	32.79
		S.D.	5.99	3.59	3.46	4.55	4.77
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	33.60	33.60	35.72	35.52	34.61
		S.D.	3.44	4.64	4.34	4.97	4.50
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	32.00	33.96	34.06	34.78	33.70
		S.D.	5.14	4.16	4.26	4.82	4.72

Table 4.09 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have good mental health as realistic (mean 34.61) than high severity of crime person (mean 32.79). The table also shows that non-convicted criminals related with low socio-economic status have good mental health as realistic (mean 34.78) than high socio-economic status (mean 33.96). The convicted criminals of low socio-economic status



have good mental health as realistic than high socio-economic status (mean 32.00). Convicted criminal of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have good mental health as realistic (mean 35.72), while convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low mental health as realistic (mean 30.40).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.10.

**Table 4.10**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
a Severity of Crime (High & Low)	165.62	1	165.62	8.36 <.01
b Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	89.78	1	89.78	4.53 <.05
c Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	103.68	1	103.68	5.23 <.05
a x b Interaction	103.68	1	103.68	5.23 <.05
a x c Interaction	16.82	1	16.82	0.85 >.05
b x c Interaction	19.22	1	19.22	0.97 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	13.52	1	13.52	0.68 >.05
Within Cell	3803.68	192	19.81	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	4316.00	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.10 that severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect the mental health as realistic (critical

ratio found 8.36, at .01 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect the mental health as realistic (F ratio found 4.53, at .05 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) also significantly effect the mental health as realistic (F ratio found 5.23, at 0.05 level). While interaction between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as realistic at .05 level (F ratio found 5.23). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as realistic (F ratio found 0.85, at 0.05 level). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect significantly the mental health as realistic (F ratio found 0.97, at .05 level). The interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic do not effect significantly (F ratio 0.68, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis 7.01 stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime, Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.**

Showing Mean and SD of mental health as joyful living among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.11**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	31.60	36.72	34.08	36.12	34.63
		S.D.	7.43	5.23	3.82	4.83	5.84
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	33.00	36.80	35.04	37.40	35.56
		S.D.	5.62	5.48	5.40	4.75	6.11
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	32.30	36.76	34.56	36.76	35.10
		S.D.	4.88	5.35	4.70	4.83	6.00

Table 4.11 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have more good mental health as joyful living (mean 35.56) than high severity of crime person (mean 34.63). The table also show that convicted criminal related with low socio-economic status have good mental health as joyful living (mean 34.56) than high socio-economic status (mean 32.30). Non-convicted criminal of high and low socio-economic status have same mental health as joyful living (mean 36.76). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have good mental health as joyful living (mean 37.40), while the convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low mental health as joyful living (mean 31.60).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental as joyful living, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.12

**Table 4.12**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	43.24	1	43.24	1.48 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	554.44	1	554.44	18.97 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	63.84	1	63.84	2.18 >.05
a x b Interaction	3.13	1	3.13	0.11 >.05
a x c Interaction	1.81	1	1.81	0.06 >.05
b x c Interaction	63.85	1	63.85	2.18 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	8.40	1	8.40	0.29 >.05
Within Cell	5612.48	192	29.23	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6351.19	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.12 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect mental health as joyful living (F ratio found 1.48, at .05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as joyful living at .01 level (F ratio found 18.97). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as joyful living (F ratio found 2.18, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and

low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect the mental health as joyful living at .05 level (F ratio found 0.11). Interaction between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) don't effect mental health as joyful living (F ratio found 0.06, at .05 level). The interaction effect of between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) don't effect mental health as joyful living (F ratio found 2.18, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as joyful living (F ratio found 0.29, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (7.02) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.**

Showing the Mean and SD of mental health as autonomy among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic states.

**Table 4.13**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	32.88	38.04	36.52	37.12	36.14
		S.D.	7.24	5.45	4.31	4.24	5.79
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	34.20	36.00	36.68	36.24	35.78
		S.D.	6.13	5.51	4.17	6.03	5.63
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	33.54	37.02	36.60	36.68	35.96
		S.D.	6.74	5.57	4.82	5.23	5.71

Table 4.13 shows that the person related with high severity of crime have good mental health as autonomy (mean 36.14) than low severity of crime persons (mean 35.78). The table also shows that convicted criminals related with low socio-economic status have good mental health as autonomy (mean 36.60) than high socio-economic status (mean 33.54). The non-convicted criminal related with high socio-economic status have good mental health as autonomy (mean 37.02) than low socio-economic status (mean 36.68). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have good mental health as autonomy (mean 38.04), while the convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low mental health as autonomy (mean 32.88).



To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.14.

**Table 4.14**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	6.48	1	6.48	0.21 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	158.42	1	158.42	5.27 <.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	92.48	1	92.48	3.08 >.05
a x b Interaction	60.50	1	60.50	2.01 >.05
a x c Interaction	-	1	-	-
b x c Interaction	144.50	1	144.50	4.81 <.05
a x b x c Interaction	16.82	1	16.82	0.56 >.05
Within Cell	5770.48	192	30.05	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6249.68	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.14 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect mental health as autonomy (F ratio found 0.21, at 0.05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect the mental health as autonomy (F ratio found 5.27, at .05 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as autonomy at .05 level (critical ratio found 3.08). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect mental health as autonomy



(F ratio found 2.01, at .05 level). Interaction between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect the mental health as autonomy at .05 level (F ratio found, 4.81). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as autonomy (F ratio found 0.56, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (7.03) stating that "There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.**

Showing the Mean and SD of mental health as among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

Table 4.15 shows that the person related with high severity of crime have good mental health as emotional stability (mean 29.96) than low severity crime person (mean 28.68). The table also shows that convicted criminals related with high socio-economic status have good mental health as emotional stability mean (28.70), than low socio-economic status (mean 28.12). Non-convicted criminals related with high socio-economic status have good mental health as emotional stability (mean 30.54) than convicted criminals of low socio-economic status (mean 29.92).

**Table 4.15**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	28.48	32.64	29.84	28.88	29.96
		S.D.	6.87	6.78	5.86	5.57	6.50
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	28.92	28.44	26.40	30.96	28.68
		S.D.	6.66	5.45	7.62	5.37	6.55
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	28.70	30.54	28.12	29.92	29.32
		S.D.	6.78	6.50	7.01	5.56	6.55

Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have good mental health as emotional stability (mean 32.64), while convicted criminals of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime, have low mental health as emotional stability (mean 26.40).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.16.

Table 4.16

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	81.92	1	81.92	2.20 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	165.62	1	165.62	4.45 <.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	18.00	1	18.00	0.48 >.05
a x b Interaction	2.42	1	2.42	0.06 >.05
a x c Interaction	18.00	1	18.00	0.48 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.02	1	0.02	-
a x b x c Interaction	322.58	1	322.58	8.66 <.01
Within Cell	7148.96	192	37.23	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	7757.52	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.16 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect mental health as emotional stability (F ratio found 2.20, at .05 level). While types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability at 0.05 level (F ratio found 4.45). But socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.48, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect mental health as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.06, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.48, at .05 level). While interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal

(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability (F ratio found 8.66, at .01 level). Thus the hypothesis (7.04) stating that "There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability" is rejected.

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity.

Showing Mean and SD of mental health as social maturity among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.17**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	29.00	32.92	29.84	32.16	30.98
		S.D.	6.63	10.17	3.55	4.83	6.95
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	30.84	31.60	30.52	33.24	31.55
		S.D.	5.10	5.57	4.80	5.12	5.26
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	29.92	32.26	30.18	32.70	31.26
		S.D.	5.98	8.22	4.23	5.00	6.17

Table 4.17 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have good mental health as social maturity (mean 31.55) than high severity of crime person (mean 30.98). The table also shows that convicted criminals related with low socio-economic status have good mental health as social maturity (mean 30.18) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 29.92). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have good mental health as social maturity (mean 32.70) than non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status (mean 32.26). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have good mental health as social maturity (mean 33.24), while the convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low mental health as social maturity (mean 29.00).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity, factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.18.

It is evident from Table No. 4.18 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect mental health as social maturity (F ratio found 0.45, at .05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as social maturity at .01 level (F ratio found 8.15). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as social maturity (F ratio found 0.17, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect mental health as

**Table 4.18**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	16.25	1	16.25	0.45 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	295.25	1	295.25	8.15 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	6.13	1	6.13	0.17 >.05
a x b Interaction	23.80	1	23.80	0.66 >.05
a x c Interaction	4.80	1	4.80	0.13 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.40	1	0.40	0.10 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	39.61	1	39.61	1.09 >.05
Within Cell	6954.72	192	36.22	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	7340.96	199		

social maturity (F ratio found 0.66, at .05 level). And interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio- economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as social maturity (F ratio found 0.13, at .05 level). Interaction effect between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect mental health as social maturity (F ratio found 0.10, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and SES (high and low) do not effect mental health as social maturity (F ratio found 1.09. at .05 level). Thus the hypothesis (7.05) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity" is rejected.



## PART- H

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status.

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.19**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	30.00	35.32	30.12	32.20	31.91
		S.D.	6.84	5.53	5.25	6.97	6.56
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	29.68	31.40	29.16	31.72	30.49
		S.D.	4.84	5.45	5.93	6.57	5.83
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	29.84	33.36	29.64	31.96	31.20
		S.D.	5.93	5.83	5.62	6.78	6.25

Table 4.19 shows that the person related with high severity of crime have more good self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (mean 31.91) than low severity of crime person (mean 30.49).



The Table 4.19 also shows that the convicted criminals related with high socio-economic status have high self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (mean 29.84) than low socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 29.64). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have more self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (mean 33.36) than low socio-economic status (mean 31.96). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have more self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (mean 35.32), while the convicted criminal of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have low self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (mean 29.16).

To find out the effect of severity of crimes (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in Table No. 4.20.

It is evident from Table No. 4.20 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (F ratio found 2.83, at 0.05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (F ratio found 11.96, at 0.01 level). The socio-economic status (high and low) also significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (F ratio found 4.55, at .05 level). But interaction effect between severity of crime (high & low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status at .05 level. (F

**Table 4.20**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	100.82	1	100.82	2.83 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	426.32	1	426.32	11.96 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	162.00	1	162.00	4.55 <.05
a x b Interaction	30.42	1	30.42	0.85 >.05
a x c Interaction	180.50	1	180.50	5.06 <.05
b x c Interaction	-112.00	1	-	-
a x b x c Interaction	-103.98	1	-	-
Within Cell	6840.92	192	35.63	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	7525.00	199	-	

ratio found 0.85). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status (F ratio found 5.06, at .05 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.01) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status". is rejected.

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as self confidence among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

Table 4.21

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	30.84	37.80	33.60	36.96	34.80
		S.D.	7.56	4.78	3.84	5.66	6.28
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	34.92	35.44	35.76	35.92	35.51
		S.D.	5.96	4.57	5.14	3.76	4.94
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	32.88	36.62	34.68	36.44	35.15
		S.D.	7.11	4.82	4.66	4.83	5.66

Table 4.21 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have more self-concept as self-confidence (mean 35.51) than high severity of crime person (mean 34.80). The table also shows that convicted criminals related with low socio-economic status have high self-concept as self-confidence (mean 34.68) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 32.88). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have high self-concept as self-confidence (mean 36.44) than low socio-economic status related non-convicted criminals (mean 36.44). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have good self-concept as self-confidence (mean 37.80), while the convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have low self-concept as self-confidence (mean 30.84).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in Table No. 4.22.

**Table 4.22**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	25.21	1	25.21	0.90 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	378.13	1	378.13	13.51 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	32.81	1	32.81	1.17 >.05
a x b Interaction	290.40	1	290.40	10.37 <.01
a x c Interaction	1.12	1	1.12	0.04 >.05
b x c Interaction	49.00	1	49.00	1.75 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	32.81	1	32.81	1.17 >.05
Within Cell	5374.72	192	27.99	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6184.19	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.22 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect self-concept as self-confidence (F ratio found 0.90, at 0.05 level). While types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence (F ratio found 13.51, at 0.01 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as self-confidence at 0.05 level (F ratio found 1.17). But interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect

self-concept as self-confidence (F ratio found 10.37, at 0.01 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as self-confidence at .05 level (F ratio found 0.04). The interaction effect between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect self-concept as self-confidence (F ratio found 1.75, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as self-confidence (F ratio found 1.17, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.02) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health and physical appearance.**

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as health & physical appearance among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

It is evident from Table No. 4.23 that the person related with high severity at crime have more good self-concept as health & physical appearance (mean 34.20) than low severity of crime person (mean 33.26). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high self-concept as health & physical appearance (mean 33.50) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 31.72). Non-

**Table 4.23**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	31.36	35.20	34.20	36.04	34.20
		S.D.	6.07	3.15	5.69	5.36	6.18
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	32.08	33.24	32.80	34.92	33.26
		S.D.	5.32	5.20	4.06	4.40	4.88
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	31.72	34.22	33.50	35.48	33.73
		S.D.	5.72	4.41	4.99	4.93	5.59

convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have more good self-concept as health & physical appearance (mean 35.48) than high socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 34.22). The Table also shows that non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have high self-concept as health & physical appearance (mean 35.20), than convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime (mean 31.36).

To find out the effect of severity of crimes (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health and physical appearance. 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in Table No. 4.24.



**Table 4.24**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	44.18	1	44.18	1.77 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	250.88	1	250.88	10.08 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	115.52	1	115.52	4.64 <.05
a x b Interaction	18.00	1	18.00	0.72 >.05
a x c Interaction	5.12	1	5.12	0.21 >.05
b x c Interaction	3.38	1	3.38	0.13 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	27.38	1	27.38	1.10 >.05
Within Cell	4778.96	192	24.89	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	5243.42	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.24 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect self concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found 1.17, at 0.05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found 10.08, at 0.01 level). While socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as health & physical appearance at 0.05 level (F ratio found 4.64). Interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect self-concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found 0.72, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) don't effect self-concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found 0.21, at 0.05 level). The interaction effect also do not effect self-concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found, 0.13, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of



crime (high and low), types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as health & physical appearance (F ratio found 1.10, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.03) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health & physical appearance" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as sociability.**

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept on sociability among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.25**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	32.48	37.12	35.36	36.56	35.38
		S.D.	6.75	6.00	3.34	5.67	5.87
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	34.24	36.32	35.36	36.12	35.51
		S.D.	6.49	4.63	5.22	6.73	5.89
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	33.36	36.72	35.36	36.34	35.44
		S.D.	6.68	5.37	4.38	6.23	5.88

It is evident from Table No. 4.25 that the person related with low severity of crime have high sociability (mean 35.51) than high severity of crime person (mean 35.38). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status have good sociability (mean 36.72) than low socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 36.34). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have high sociability (mean 37.12.), while the convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low sociability (mean 32.48).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high & low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in Table No. 4.26.

**Table 4.26**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	0.85	1	0.85	0.03 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	235.45	1	235.45	7.21 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	32.81	1	32.81	1.01 >.05
a x b Interaction	28.12	1	28.12	0.86 >.05
a x c Interaction	6.12	1	6.12	0.19 >.05
b x c Interaction	70.80	1	70.80	2.17 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	14.05	1	14.05	0.43 >.05
Within Cell	6267.20	192	32.64	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6655.39	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.26 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 0.03, at 0.05 level). While types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as sociability at .01 level (F ratio found 7.21). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 1.01, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 0.86, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 0.19, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 2.17, at 0.5 level). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as sociability (F ratio found 0.43, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.04) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as sociability" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability.**

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as emotional stability among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.27**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	27.96	37.72	29.16	30.92	31.44
		S.D.	5.25	6.14	5.50	4.61	6.59
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	26.92	29.68	26.08	31.76	28.61
		S.D.	5.63	4.23	5.91	4.77	5.65
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	27.44	33.70	27.62	31.34	30.02
		S.D.	5.47	6.63	5.91	4.71	6.30

Table 4.27 shows that the person related with high severity of crime have high self-concept as emotional stability (mean 31.44) than low severity of crime person (mean 28.61). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high self-concept as emotional stability (mean 27.62) than high socio-economic status convicted criminal (mean 27.44). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status have more self-concept as emotional stability (mean 33.70) than low socio-economic status non-convicted criminal. The table also shows that non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have high self-concept as emotional stability (mean 37.72), while convicted criminal of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have low self-concept as emotional stability (mean 26.08).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.28.

**Table 4.28**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
a Severity of Crime (High & Low)	124.82	1	124.82	4.45 <.05
b Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	699.38	1	699.38	24.95 <.01
c Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	1.28	1	1.28	0.04 >.05
a x b Interaction	11.52	1	11.52	0.41 >.05
a x c Interaction	10.58	1	10.58	0.38 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.02	1	0.02	-
a x b x c Interaction	109.52	1	109.52	3.90 <.05
Within Cell	5382.88	192	28.03	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6340.00	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.28 that severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 4.45, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) also significantly effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 24.95, at 0.01 level). But socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.04, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not

effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.41, at 0.01 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 0.38, at 0.05 level). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as emotional stability (F ratio found 3.90, at 0.05 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.05) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.**

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as mental health among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

Table 4.29 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have good self-concept as mental health (mean 37.26) than high severity of crime person (mean 37.21). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have also good self-concept as mental health (mean 37.20) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 34.40). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have good self-concept as mental health (mean 39.12) than high socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 38.22). Non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of



**Table 4.29**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	32.84	39.52	36.28	40.20	37.21
		S.D.	7.63	5.63	4.68	4.88	6.52
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	35.96	36.92	38.12	38.04	37.26
		S.D.	9.20	3.95	5.17	6.55	6.58
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	34.40	38.22	37.20	39.12	37.23
		S.D.	8.59	5.03	4.43	5.87	6.55

crime have high self-concept as mental health (mean 39.52), while convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low self-concept as mental health (mean 32.84).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.30.

**Table 4.30**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	0.13	1	0.13	-
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	411.85	1	411.85	10.72 <.01
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	171.13	1	171.13	4.45 <.05
a x b Interaction	295.24	1	295.24	7.69 <.05
a x c Interaction	2.20	1	2.20	0.06 >.05
b x c Interaction	45.12	1	45.12	1.17 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	9.25	1	9.25	0.24 >.05
Within Cell	7375.04	192	38.41	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	8309.95	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.30 that Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as mental health (F ratio found 10.72, at 0.01 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as mental health at 0.05 level (F ratio found 4.45). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as mental health (F ratio found 7.69, at 0.01 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as mental health at 0.05 level. (F ratio found 0.06). Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as mental health (F ratio found 1.17, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low)

do not effect self-concept as mental health (F ratio found 0.24, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis (8.06) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health" is rejected.

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities as ascendant.

Showing Mean and SD of temperamental quality as ascendant among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.31**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	7.48	8.16	7.96	7.52	7.78
		S.D.	1.64	1.60	1.27	1.76	1.60
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	7.56	7.60	8.16	7.40	7.68
		S.D.	1.78	1.50	1.49	1.32	1.56
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	7.52	7.88	8.06	7.46	7.73
		S.D.	1.71	1.57	1.39	1.55	1.58

Table 4.31 shows that the person related with high severity of crime have high temperamental quality as ascendant (mean 7.78) than low severity of crime person (mean 7.68). The table also shows that convicted criminal of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as ascendant (mean 8.06) than high socio-economic status convicted criminal (mean 7.52). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as ascendant (mean 7.88) than low socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 7.46). Non-convicted criminal of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have low temperamental quality as ascendant (mean 7.40).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental quality as ascendent, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given is Table No. 4.32.

**Table 4.32**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	0.50	1	0.50	0.20 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	0.72	1	0.72	0.30 >.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	0.18	1	0.18	0.07 >.05
a x b Interaction	2.88	1	2.88	1.19 >.05
a x c Interaction	0.98	1	0.98	0.40 >.05
b x c Interaction	11.52	1	11.52	4.76 <.05
a x b x c Interaction	0.32	1	0.32	0.13 >.05
Within Cell	464.32	192	2.42	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	481.42	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.32 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as ascendant (F ratio found 0.20, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as ascendant (F ratio found 0.30, at .05 level). Socio-economic status also do not effect temperamental quality of self-concept as ascendant (F ratio found 0.07 at 0.05 level). Interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as ascendant (F ratio found 1.19, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not significantly effect temperamental quality of self-concept as ascendant (F ratio 0.40, at 0.05 level). The interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect temperamental quality of self-concept as ascendant (F ratio found 4.76, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality of self-concept as ascendant (F ratio found 0.13, at 0.5 level). Thus the hypothesis (8.07). "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as ascendant" is rejected.

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as vigorous.

Showing Mean and SD of temperamental quality as vigorous among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.33**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	6.64	7.56	7.06	7.44	7.17
		S.D.	1.63	1.12	1.45	1.58	1.50
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	6.84	7.16	6.96	6.76	6.93
		S.D.	1.93	1.31	1.51	1.88	1.68
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	6.74	7.36	7.01	7.10	7.05
		S.D.	1.79	1.23	1.80	1.77	1.60

It is evident from Table 4.33 that the person related with high severity of crime have high temperamental quality as vigorous (mean 7.17) than low severity of crime person (mean 6.93). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have more temperamental quality as vigorous (mean 7.01) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 6.74). The table also shows that non-convicted criminal of high socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as vigorous (mean 7.36) than low socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 7.10). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have high



temperamental quality as vigorous (mean 7.56), while convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low temperamental quality as vigorous (mean 6.64).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as vigorous, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.34.

**Table 4.34**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	2.88	1	2.88	1.16 >.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	6.48	1	6.48	2.62 >.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	-	1	-	-
a x b Interaction	4.50	1	4.50	1.82 >.05
a x c Interaction	0.98	1	0.98	0.39 >.05
b x c Interaction	3.38	1	3.38	1.37 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	-	1	-	-
Within Cell	475.28	192	2.47	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	493.50	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.34 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as vigorous (F ratio found 1.16, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as vigorous (F ratio found 2.62, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as vigorous (F ratio found 1.82, at 0.05 level).



Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as vigorous (F ratio found 1.37, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis (8.07.2) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as vigorous" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as placid.**

Showing Mean and SD of temperamental quality as placid among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.35**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	7.36	6.72	5.56	6.28	6.48
		S.D.	1.82	1.65	1.96	1.79	1.92
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	6.44	6.08	6.64	6.84	6.50
		S.D.	1.85	1.55	1.89	1.91	1.83
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	6.90	6.40	6.10	6.56	6.49
		S.D.	1.89	1.63	2.00	1.87	1.87

Table 4.35 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have high temperamental quality as placid (mean 6.50) than high severity of crime person (mean 6.48). Convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as placid (mean 6.90) than low socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 6.10). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as placid (mean 6.56) than high socio-economic status non-convicted criminal (mean 6.40). The table also shows that convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have high temperamental quality as placid (mean 7.36), while convicted criminal of low socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low temperamental quality as placid (mean 5.56).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as placid, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.36.

It is evident from Table No. 4.36 that severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 4.13, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 3.52, at 0.05 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 0.49, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect

**Table 4.36**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	13.52	1	13.52	4.13 <.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	11.52	1	11.52	3.52 >.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	1.62	1	1.62	0.49 >.05
a x b Interaction	15.68	1	15.68	4.79 <.05
a x c Interaction	4.50	1	4.50	1.38 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.02	1	0.02	-
a x b x c Interaction	4.50	1	4.50	1.38 >.05
Within Cell	627.12	192	3.27	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	678.48	199		

temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 4.79, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low) and socio economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 1.38, 0.05 level). Interaction effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as placid (F ratio found 1.38, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis (8.07.3) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as placid" is rejected.

To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as responsible.

Showing Mean and SD of temperamental quality as responsible among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.37**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	5.72	7.48	7.04	7.88	7.03
		S.D.	1.46	1.36	1.31	1.48	1.62
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	6.36	6.92	6.56	7.64	6.87
		S.D.	1.47	1.35	1.16	1.58	1.48
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	6.04	7.20	6.80	7.76	6.95
		S.D.	1.50	1.38	1.26	1.53	1.55

It is evident from table 4.37 that the person related with high severity of crime have high temperamental quality as responsible (mean 7.03) than low severity of crime person (mean 6.87). Convicted criminal of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as responsible (mean 6.80) than high socio-economic status convicted criminal (mean 6.04). The table also shows that non-convicted criminal

of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as responsible (mean 7.76) than high socio-economic status of non-convicted criminal (mean 7.20). Non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as responsible (mean 7.88), while convicted criminal of high socio-economic status have low temperamental quality of responsible (mean 5.27).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in table No. 4.38.

**Table 4.38**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
a Severity of Crime (High & Low)	1.28	1	1.28	0.65 >.05
b Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	56.18	1	56.18	28.66 <.01
c Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	21.78	1	21.78	11.11 <.01
a x b Interaction	2.88	1	2.88	1.47 >.05
a x c Interaction	2.00	1	2.00	1.02 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.50	1	0.50	0.25 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	6.48	1	6.48	3.31 >.05
Within Cell	376.40	192	1.96	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	467.50	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.38 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 0.65, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-

convicted) significantly effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 28.66, at 0.01 level). While socio-economic status (high and low) also significantly effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 0.01, at 0.01 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 1.47, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 1.02, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 0.25, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as responsible (F ratio found 3.31, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis (8.07.4) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as responsible" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as persistence.**

Showing Mean and SD of temperamental quality as persistence among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

**Table 4.39**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	6.84	7.60	7.44	7.80	7.42
		S.D.	1.88	1.38	1.29	1.38	1.54
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	7.48	7.60	8.16	7.52	7.69
		S.D.	1.19	1.04	1.37	1.61	1.35
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	7.16	7.60	7.80	7.66	7.55
		S.D.	1.60	1.22	1.38	1.50	1.45

Table 4.39 shows that the person related with low severity of crime have more temperamental quality as persistence (mean 7.69) than high severity of crime person (mean 7.42). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as persistence (mean 7.80) than high socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 7.16). The table also shows that non-convicted criminals of low socio-economic status have high temperamental quality as persistence (mean 7.66) than high socio-economic status non-convicted criminals (mean 7.60). Convicted criminals of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have high temperamental quality as persistence (mean 8.16), while convicted criminal of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have low temperamental quality as persistence (mean 6.84).



To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as persistence, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The result are given in Table No. 4.40.

**Table 4.40**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
a Severity of Crime (High & Low)	3.65	1	3.65	1.81 >.05
b Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	1.13	1	1.13	0.56 >.05
c Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	6.13	1	6.13	3.05 >.05
a x b Interaction	8.40	1	8.40	4.18 <.05
a x c Interaction	0.12	1	0.12	0.06 >.05
b x c Interaction	4.20	1	4.20	2.09 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	0.41	1	0.41	0.20 >.05
Within Cell	385.36	192	2.01	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	409.39	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.40 that severity of crime (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 1.81, at 0.05 level). Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 0.56, at 0.05 level). Socio-economic status (high and low) also do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 3.05, at 0.5 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non convicted) significantly effect

temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 4.18, at 0.05 level). While interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 0.06, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 2.09, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect temperamental quality as persistence (F ratio found 0.20, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis 8.07.5 stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as persistence" is rejected.

**To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.**

Showing Mean and SD of self-concept as feeling of superiority among severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) of high and low socio-economic status.

It is evident from Table No. 4.41 that the person related with high severity of crime have more self-concept as feeling of superiority (mean 28.33) than low severity of crime person (mean 26.56). Convicted criminals of high socio-economic status have high self-concept as feeling of superiority (mean 26.76) than low socio-economic status convicted criminals (mean 26.30). Non-convicted

**Table 4.41**

Sub Groups			High SES		Low SES		Total
			Types of Criminal		Types of Criminal		
			Convicted	Non-Convicted	Convicted	Non-Convicted	
Severity of Crime	High	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	27.32	29.24	28.68	28.08	28.33
		S.D.	5.68	6.25	5.88	6.17	6.04
	Low	N	25	25	25	25	100
		Mean	26.20	27.72	23.92	28.40	26.56
		S.D.	5.03	4.63	5.34	4.97	5.29
Total		N	50	50	50	50	200
		Mean	26.76	28.48	26.30	28.24	27.44
		S.D.	5.39	5.55	6.10	5.60	5.75

criminals of high socio-economic status have high self-concept as feeling of superiority (mean 28.48) than low socio-economic status non convicted criminals (mean 28.24). Non-convicted criminals of high socio-economic status related with high severity of crime have more self-concept as feeling of superiority (mean 29.24), while convicted criminals of low socio-economic status related with low severity of crime have low self-concept as feeling of superiority (mean 23.92).

To find out the effect of severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority, 2x2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in Table No. 4.42.

**Table 4.42**

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F ratio
<u>a</u> Severity of Crime (High & Low)	156.64	1	156.64	5.13 <.05
<u>b</u> Types of criminal (Convicted & Non-Convicted)	167.44	1	167.44	5.49 <.05
<u>c</u> Socio-Economic Status (High & Low)	6.12	1	6.12	0.20 >.05
a x b Interaction	68.45	1	68.45	2.24 >.05
a x c Interaction	10.13	1	10.13	0.33 >.05
b x c Interaction	0.61	1	0.61	0.02 >.05
a x b x c Interaction	93.84	1	93.84	3.07 >.05
Within Cell	5856.16	192	30.50	Significant level at .01 → 6.76 .05 → 3.89
Total	6359.39	199		

It is evident from Table No. 4.42 that severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 5.13, at 0.05 level). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) also significantly effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 5.49, at 0.05 level). While socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 0.20, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) do not effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 2.24, at .05 level). Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 0.33, at 0.05 level). Interaction effect between types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-

concept as feeling as superiority (F ratio found 0.02, at 0.05 level). The interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) do not effect self-concept as feeling of superiority (F ratio found 3.07, at 0.05 level). Thus the null hypothesis (8.08) stating that "There is no significant effect of severity of crime (high and low). Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority" is rejected.

### CONCLUSION

1. The Persons related with low severity o crime have more realistic Joyful living social maturity than high severe crime.
2. The non-convicted criminals have significantly high realistic, Joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability than convicted criminals.
3. Low socio-economic status criminals hae significantly high mental health as realistic, joyful living, autonomy and social maturity than high socio-economic status criminals.
4. The person related with how severe crimes have high self-confidence. sociability, mental health, themperamental qualities as placid. persistence than high severe crime persons.
5. Non-convicted criminals have significantly high intellectual abilty & academic status, high self-confidence, good physical appearance. high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, responsible persistence and high feeling of superiority than convicted criminals.



6. How socio-economic status criminals have significantly high self-confidence, good health & physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as placid, responsible and persistence than high socio-economic criminals.
7. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health.
8. Severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as realistic.
9. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as joyful living and autonomy.
10. Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as autonomy.
11. Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability.
12. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as social maturity and self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status. Socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status.

13. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence. And interaction effect between everity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence.
14. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significant effect self-concept as health & physical appearence and sociability.
15. Severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as emotional stability and mental health. Socio-economic status (high and low) significant effect self-concept as mental health. Interaction efect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as mental health.
16. Seveiryty of crime (high and low) significantly effect temperamental qualities as placid, interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect temperamental quality as placid.
17. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect temperamental quality as responsible interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect temperamental quality as persistence.
18. Severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self concept as feeling of superiority.





## **CHAPTER-V**

### **SUMMARY**

## **SUMMARY**

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Crime has been with the mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaced problems to the Government and is a heavy burden upon the society. Statistical survey of India in crime reveals an increasing trend in its incidence. Crimes always ranks high when a public opinion poll asks what social problem are most trouble some. Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. All feelings are aroused by experience of victimization or the anticipation of being victimization. The poignancy of the victim of murder, brutal beating, or violent rape is a great resource of playwrights, movie producers and news paper publishers who need large audiences. Whether real or illusory, crime waves stimulate hot political debates over the state of social order and if the social order is in crisis, over the source of the difficulty.

It is obvious that economic and social progress of any country largely depends upon the masses constituting the society. The moral, social and materialistic disorder caused by crime is considerable. In India not many efforts have been made to understand the root causes and factors prevailing in society which are directly responsible for crime.

Most of the people know that "crime" is a disorganised personality factor of so called criminal. No body wants to be criminal but there are certain problems in our Indian society which deviate the existing personality of many people. Problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society, Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch something in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society. In simple term, he is named as criminal.

Crime is harmful to society which damages the smooth running of societal situations. All societies recognize and distinguish between behavior believed to be harmful to the group and behavior believed to be beneficial and respond emotionally with blame or approval proportioned to the assumed importance of the behavior. The acceptance and evaluation of the any particular behavior as harmful is dependent upon social organization and culture of the particular society. The conception of crime has not been similar in all ages from old to present age. In olden age, Crime was considered as an action violating any law established by any group or by administration. But this theme was changed from time to time. In modern age crime is related with violation of law or traditions established for the welfare of society. It is called legal duty of a person hence, omission of legal duty is termed as crime.

A man is known as criminal on the basis of crime committed by him. It may be either wrong or law lessness to some people or may be right for some ones. It depends upon the situations which occur before the man. Therefore this question arises that what are factors behind "Crime" prevailing in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which make a man susceptible for crime and what are the suggestions for betterment of criminal belt of this region.

After considering the whole situation of this particular area and crime rate (convicted and non-convicted), it was decided to do some research work, therefore the proposed problem of research came into existence. Select the criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh which covers six districts which are Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, along with Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. According to available resources and best to my

knowledge it has been found that there are some dacoits such as done the criminality for the reason of their socio-economic status. In these criminal, there are two type of criminal convicted and non-convicted criminal. Some criminal do high severity crime and some do low severity crime. This area presents the data that mostly the gurjar, kurmees, paals and khangars are such castes who have hereditical calendar of criminal activities.

In these types of criminal (Convicted and non-convicted), types of severity (High and low), we select the mental health, Self-concept and their Socio-economic status for this study. It is considerable that some revengeful feelings excite the next generation in which parents and fore father have been killed, and new generation is trying to maintain its prestige by adopting the measures of crime. What are the basic reason ? Is Socio-economic status responsible for the criminal behavior what type mental health and self concept of these type of criminal What are the basic factors responsible for that, these are questions arising day by day? Then as researcher decided to work on this area. There fore the topic- "A Study of effects of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on Mental health & self-concepts."

#### **Importance of the Present Study :-**

Thus inspite of certain developmental projects and several others measures taken up for betterment of 'Criminal belt' of Bundelkhand Region by govt. one basic reason for poor results is a lack of psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of the psychological as well as socio-economic and socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in forming different welfare policies of criminal belt and presenting such situation so that crime rote may be reduce.

This study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganized system of society and simultaneously there will be an atmosphere for rehabilitations of those families of criminals who have surrendered and killed by their enemies or by police.

With the help of criminal psychological approach, this study will present certain considerable factors which are still far away from government and therefore developmental and betterment policies are still suffering from several factors.

**Objectives of the present study :-**

1. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low severity of crime.
2. To study the significant difference of mental health between convicted and non convicted criminal.
3. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.
4. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime.
5. To study the significant difference of self concept between convicted and non-convicted criminals.
6. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.
7. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.
- 7.01. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal(convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.

- 7.02. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.
- 7.03. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.
- 7.04. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.
- 7.05. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity.
- 8.00 To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self concept.
- 8.01. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual abilities academic status.
- 8.02. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.
- 8.03. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.
- 8.04. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as sociability.
- 8.05. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of



criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability.

**8.06.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.

**8.07.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.

**8.07.1.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.

**8.07.2.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as vigorous.

**8.07.3.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as placid.

**8.07.4.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as responsible.

**8.07.5.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as persistence.

**8.08.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.

### **HYPOTHESIS OF THE PRESENT STUDY :-**

- 1- There is no significant difference of mental health between high and severity of crime .
- 2- There is no significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminal.
- 3- There is no significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.
- 4- There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime .
- 5- There is no significant difference of self-concept between convicted and non-convicted criminal.
- 6- There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.
- 7- There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted ) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.
- 7.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.
- 7.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.
- 7.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.
- 7.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.

- 7.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity.
- 8.00 There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.
- 8.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability academic status.
- 8.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.
- 8.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.
- 8.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as sociability.
- 8.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as emotional stability.
- 8.06. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health .
- 8.07. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.

- 8.07.1. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.
- 8.07.2. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental qualities as vigorous.
- 8.07.3. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as placid.
- 8.07.4. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as responsible.
- 8.07.5. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as persistence.
- 8.08. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.

#### **Methods and Procedure :-**

The Methods and procedures of the study have been discussed with regard of the following heads-

- (a) Population
- (b) The Sample
- (c) Design and variable involved
- (d) Tools of the present study
- (e) The Collection of data
- (f) The statistical technique used

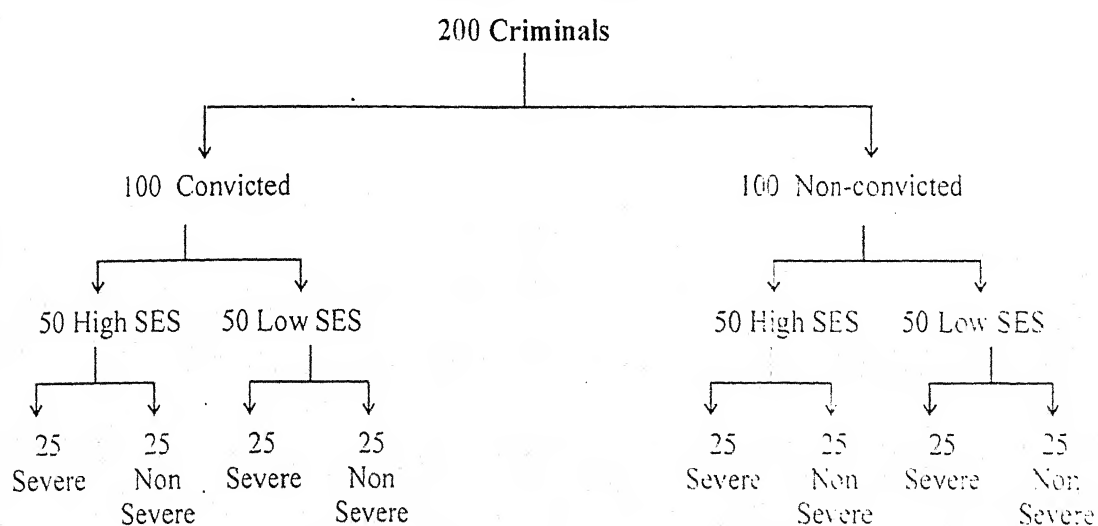
**(a) Population -**

The present study was confined to the convicted and non-convicted criminals of Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. There are six district in the Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. These are (i) Jalaun (ii) Hamirpur (iii) Jhansi (iv) Banda (v) Lalitpur (vi) Mahoba.

**(b) The Sample -**

In the present study 200 subjects were selected through purposive sampling technique in the age range of 18 to 40 years. The subject were also selected in the range of high socio-economic status and low socio economic status. In the present study 100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminals were selected. Both type of criminals are related as 50 high SES and 50 low SES and also have types of crime 25 severe and 25 non-severe.

**Showing the plan for sample selection**



**(c) Research Design and Variable Involved -**

The present study is concerned with the effect of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health and self-concept, 2x2x2 factorial design is considered suitable with the present study.

**The variable of the present study are as follows-**

**Independent Variable :-**

“Independent variable is a condition in a scientific study that is manipulated so that its effects may be observed - **Rathus**

“An Independent variable is that factor manipulated by the experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship on the observed phenomenon” - **Townsend**

“The variable over which the investigator has control are called independent variable.” - **Edwards**

“In general, then an independent variable is any variable manipulated by experimenter, either directly or through selection order to determine its effects on a behavioural measure (dependent variable)”- **D, Amato**

**Dependent variable -**

“A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears, or varies as the experimenter introduces removes as varies the independent variable” – **Townsend**

Any measured behavioural variable of interest in a psychological investigation in called a dependent variable- **D, Amato**

There are two types of variable in the present study.

**Independent variable-** Types of criminal (convicted & non- convicted)

Socio-economic status (High & Low)

Severity of crime (High & Low)

**Dependent variable-** Mental Health

Self-concept



### **Data Analysis and Discussion-**

- PART-A** Overall comparison of severity of crime (high and low) mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.
- PART-B** Overall comparison of mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.
- PART-C** Overall comparison of mental health of (high and low) socio-economic status criminal.
- PART-D** Overall comparison of self-concept of severity of crime (high and low).
- PART-E** Overall comparison of self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal.
- PART-F** Overall comparison of self-concept of (high and low) socio-economic status criminal.
- PART-G** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.
- PART-H** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.

**D- The Tools used** - The following tools were for the data collection.

- (i) Mental Health Scale (MHS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia &  
Dr. S.C. Sharma
- (ii) Self-Concept Scale (SCS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. Suman Tripathi
- (iii) Socio - Economic Status- By Dr. S.P. Kulshreshtha

**(e) The Collection of data :-**

In the present study, researcher took 200 subject (100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminal) have high and low socio-economic status.

For the data collection of convicted criminal, we went to district jail of Bundelkhand Area of U.P.. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Area of U.P. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Allahabad.

For the data collection of non-convicted criminal researcher took the help of criminal lawyer, employee of district court, Personal knowledge and many journalists of Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh.

**(f) The Statistical Technique Used :-**

The first purpose of the present study was to compare the mental health and self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal. type of crime and high and low socio-economic status. Mean and standard deviation of each group were calculated. The comparison between different groups were made on the basis of the critical ratio with 0.05 and 0.01 levels of confidence considered significant. Hypothesis were tested by applying critical ratio.

**CONCLUSION**

1. The Persons related with low severity o crime have more realistic Joyful living social maturity than high severe crime.
2. The non-convicted criminals have significantly high realistic, Joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability than convicted criminals.
3. Low socio-economic status criminals hae significantly high mental

health as realistic, joyful living, autonomy and social maturity than high socio-economic status criminals.

4. The person related with how severe crimes have high self-confidence, sociability, mental health, temperamental qualities as placid, persistence than high severe crime persons.
5. Non-convicted criminals have significantly high intellectual ability & academic status, high self-confidence, good physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, responsible persistence and high feeling of superiority than convicted criminals.
6. How socio-economic status criminals have significantly high self-confidence, good health & physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as placid, responsible and persistence than high socio-economic criminals.
7. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health.
8. Severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as realistic.
9. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as joyful living and autonomy.
10. Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as autonomy.

11. Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability.
12. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as social maturity and self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status. Socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status.
13. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence. And interaction effect between everity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence.
14. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significant effect self-concept as health & physical appearence and sociability.
15. Severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as emotional stability and mental health. Socio-economic status (high and low) significant effect self-concept as mental health. Interaction efect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as mental health.
16. Seveiry of crime (high and low) significantly effect temperamental qualities as placid, interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect temperamental quality as placid.

17. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect temperamental quality as responsible interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted significantly effect temperamental quality as persistence.
18. Severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self concept as feeling of superiority.



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गोपनीय

कोड नं.

क्रम संख्या

# SELF CONCEPT SCALE

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कक्षा..... आयु..... लिंग.....

विद्यालय.....

## निर्देश :

आपके दैनिक व्यवहार व परिस्थितियों से सम्बन्धित कुछ कथन दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक कथन के पाँच विकल्प दिये गये हैं – अत्यधिक सहमत, सहमत, अनिश्चित, असहमत, अत्यधिक असहमत। जिस विकल्प को आप सही समझते हैं, उस पर सही का चिन्ह ☒ लगा दें। इनमें कोई भी उत्तर सही या गलत नहीं है।

कृपया उत्तर पत्र भरते समय निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में रखें –

1. कृपया अपना नाम कहीं न लिखें।
2. कृपया सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही चिन्ह ☒ लगाकर दें।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी क्रम में दें, जिसमें वे प्रकाशित हैं, यद्यपि आपको ऐसा लग सकता है कि कहीं-कहीं प्रश्न दोहरा दिये गये हैं।
4. कृपया उत्तर देते समय किसी दूसरे से सलाह न लें।
5. किसी प्रश्न पर अत्यधिक समय न लगायें। आपके मस्तिष्क में जो उत्तर तुरन्त एवं सर्वप्रथम आता हो, उसे ही दें।

— धन्यवाद

**Prakhar**  
PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING & RESEARCH CENTRE

NEW PATEL NAGAR, (NEAR THADESHWARI MANDIR) ORAI-285001 (JALAUN) U.P.

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गोपनीय Confidential

**MHS**

कोड नं. Code No.

क्रम संख्या Serial No.

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### निर्देश : (Instructions)

आपके दैनिक व्यवहार व परिस्थितियों से सम्बन्धित कुछ कथन दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक कथन के पाँच विकल्प दिये गये हैं – अत्यधिक सहमत, सहमत, अनिश्चित, असहमत व अत्यधिक असहमत। जिस विकल्प को आप सही मानते हैं, उस पर सही का चिन्ह ☒ लगा दें। इनमें कोई भी उत्तर सही या गलत नहीं है। मापनी का उद्देश्य केवल आपकी प्रतिक्रियाओं को जानना है।

आपके उत्तरों को पूर्णतया गुप्त रखा जायेगा। बिना किसी संकोच के उत्तर दीजिये।

Some statements concerning your behaviour and circumstances are given. Each statements has five options-strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree. Tick ☒ the option that you consider right. None of these answers is right or wrong. The purpose of the measurement is just to know your responses.

Your responses will be kept completely secret. Respond without any hitch.

कक्षा(Class) \_\_\_\_\_ आयु(Age) \_\_\_\_\_ लिंग(Sex) \_\_\_\_\_

विद्यालय(College) \_\_\_\_\_

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Non-convicted, high socio-economic status, severe crime																								
Factors (Self-concept Scale)															Mental Health Scale									
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	gi	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total					
1	40	41	34	30	40	39	8	7	8	9	6	36	298	35	32	38	33	30	168					
2	40	42	37	35	33	39	8	7	7	9	8	33	298	31	37	42	32	30	172					
3	46	44	37	45	35	48	10	10	8	7	9	27	326	37	47	46	34	38	202					
4	36	36	31	33	39	45	10	8	7	8	8	26	287	35	41	43	34	33	186					
5	34	32	33	24	36	18	3	6	8	4	8	32	238	24	21	22	29	38	134					
6	32	37	31	38	33	40	8	7	4	8	6	33	277	36	36	34	28	36	170					
7	39	44	41	36	35	42	8	9	7	7	9	35	312	30	41	36	34	35	176					
8	32	33	37	28	35	34	8	8	6	6	8	33	268	36	37	35	36	29	173					
9	32	36	33	41	32	43	9	7	5	7	8	26	279	36	42	35	35	40	188					
10	22	39	33	45	19	37	10	9	5	7	9	23	258	33	32	35	27	23	150					
11	41	40	36	34	22	45	8	6	8	8	9	27	284	37	47	45	22	24	175					
12	28	32	32	40	33	40	6	6	9	7	6	32	271	38	35	43	32	37	185					
13	37	44	39	42	29	42	8	9	8	9	7	33	307	34	41	38	32	36	181					
14	38	34	37	44	34	42	9	8	7	8	8	33	302	33	43	38	35	39	188					
15	36	36	32	41	35	41	8	8	6	6	6	26	281	36	38	37	35	37	183					
16	37	38	32	41	41	40	8	8	8	7	8	35	303	34	40	40	34	33	181					
17	42	42	38	29	40	35	10	6	9	8	4	42	305	33	32	41	39	28	173					
18	29	36	33	40	27	42	10	8	4	4	8	17	258	31	33	32	19	31	146					
19	35	42	39	38	35	43	6	8	9	8	8	19	290	43	43	43	37	36	202					
20	29	32	29	37	24	36	9	8	6	8	8	16	242	36	36	28	19	34	153					
21	28	39	37	41	24	40	9	7	9	9	10	26	279	36	32	43	33	28	172					
22	42	40	37	30	37	37	8	7	7	8	8	35	296	34	34	41	36	32	177					
23	32	37	38	31	37	37	6	9	4	8	6	30	275	34	34	41	48	30	187					
24	39	36	39	38	39	38	8	7	6	9	6	31	296	29	35	35	46	39	184					
25	37	42	35	47	24	45	9	6	8	8	9	25	295	37	39	40	27	31	174					



Non-convicted, high socio-economic status, non-severe crime																								
S.N.	Factors (Self-concept Scale)												Mental Health Scale											
	a	b	c	d	e	f	gi	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total					
1	24	28	29	30	30	33	8	6	7	6	9	24	234	26	35	34	40	26	161					
2	32	39	37	44	35	40	8	8	6	7	8	28	292	33	41	40	29	33	176					
3	23	32	32	28	28	30	6	7	4	8	6	31	235	35	33	32	28	42	170					
4	33	32	30	33	32	34	6	8	4	6	9	22	249	30	39	37	31	34	171					
5	27	32	34	37	24	40	8	8	8	6	6	23	253	37	34	33	27	38	169					
6	31	44	30	44	25	43	9	7	4	8	6	36	287	40	43	45	36	37	201					
7	32	38	41	35	28	41	8	8	7	7	8	31	284	34	35	35	31	33	168					
8	30	36	30	36	23	34	6	6	4	4	8	28	245	30	35	33	30	34	162					
9	25	30	26	30	32	36	7	8	6	6	8	25	239	30	30	30	32	30	152					
10	31	35	29	33	30	31	4	6	8	8	8	27	250	32	32	30	30	30	154					
11	41	40	34	39	35	38	8	7	6	7	7	32	294	31	35	35	33	33	167					
12	41	37	35	34	35	39	9	9	6	9	9	30	293	41	40	37	30	36	184					
13	23	26	26	45	31	33	9	10	9	10	8	15	245	39	45	40	25	32	181					
14	37	38	39	37	27	39	9	8	7	7	9	25	282	35	39	37	34	38	183					
15	34	39	37	39	35	37	8	8	6	8	6	29	286	31	34	40	32	33	170					
16	27	32	34	37	24	40	8	8	8	6	6	23	253	24	22	22	24	20	112					
17	31	44	30	44	25	43	9	7	4	8	6	36	287	38	43	42	14	30	167					
18	32	38	41	35	28	41	8	8	7	7	8	31	284	34	41	32	18	23	148					
19	30	36	30	36	23	34	6	6	4	4	8	28	245	36	37	44	23	25	165					
20	25	30	26	30	32	36	7	8	6	6	8	25	239	37	37	37	25	33	169					
21	31	35	29	33	30	31	4	6	8	8	8	27	250	31	39	47	29	19	165					
22	41	40	34	39	35	38	8	7	6	7	7	32	294	37	33	32	30	36	168					
23	40	34	33	35	30	32	9	5	4	7	8	32	269	41	45	40	24	30	180					
24	35	33	39	36	28	38	9	6	6	7	8	25	270	26	40	34	26	35	161					
25	26	38	46	39	37	42	9	4	7	6	8	28	290	32	30	32	30	30	154					



Non-convicted, low socio-economic status, severe crime																					
Factors (Self-concept Scale)													Mental Health Scale								
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1	36	36	35	29	28	43	6	9	8	9	6	15	260	28	32	43	25	27	155		
2	27	35	31	38	32	40	6	7	5	7	10	31	269	41	35	36	29	40	181		
3	35	49	38	37	38	48	10	9	6	9	8	28	315	40	40	41	35	35	191		
4	45	45	41	46	30	47	9	9	5	10	10	36	333	37	36	44	22	37	176		
5	35	40	38	33	27	42	9	9	6	10	8	18	275	28	41	42	30	28	169		
6	33	36	35	37	30	38	8	6	4	8	8	22	265	37	37	36	28	30	168		
7	34	39	32	36	28	36	8	9	8	8	8	21	267	34	35	35	29	30	163		
8	42	48	36	38	38	48	10	9	6	9	8	23	315	40	41	41	35	35	192		
9	23	45	43	49	31	47	7	9	5	6	9	30	304	33	38	40	22	35	168		
10	33	37	33	35	34	32	8	8	5	8	6	35	274	29	39	32	30	30	160		
11	35	33	31	38	32	40	8	8	5	6	8	24	268	37	35	36	29	33	170		
12	30	35	34	24	23	32	8	8	4	7	6	26	237	30	24	33	27	29	143		
13	41	36	38	29	28	40	9	8	5	9	8	34	285	35	31	40	32	28	166		
14	34	31	55	41	29	47	2	4	6	8	8	30	295	35	38	40	36	44	193		
15	29	38	39	38	35	36	6	7	4	8	6	31	277	37	39	35	36	35	182		
16	34	29	29	28	23	36	6	4	8	6	9	21	233	36	29	27	23	26	141		
17	26	34	28	36	37	40	8	7	9	5	8	32	270	35	31	38	37	37	178		
18	23	36	34	30	26	34	8	8	8	8	8	30	253	30	30	34	28	30	152		
19	37	29	39	40	37	43	9	8	10	8	7	29	296	31	43	39	28	30	171		
20	18	35	48	41	28	37	5	8	6	3	7	39	275	26	42	37	24	26	155		
21	19	42	34	41	39	34	9	4	10	8	6	30	276	34	31	31	31	35	162		
22	26	26	36	33	29	41	7	7	5	8	10	22	250	25	39	42	18	27	151		
23	32	38	27	38	26	39	6	6	7	9	9	30	267	36	43	31	18	26	154		
24	39	34	40	37	31	42	8	7	5	8	9	34	294	37	37	37	35	38	184		
25	39	38	37	42	34	43	8	8	7	9	8	31	304	40	37	38	35	33	183		

Non-convicted, low socio-economic status, non-severe crime																			
Factors (Self-concept Scale)														Mental Health Scale					
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	gi	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1	31	36	38	41	32	39	7	5	9	9	9	39	295	40	32	37	31	29	169
2	30	43	38	32	39	49	7	4	8	9	9	28	296	25	32	40	32	31	160
3	37	30	35	37	33	39	9	8	4	8	8	30	278	36	43	34	28	32	173
4	33	40	30	37	26	44	7	7	7	10	7	24	272	33	36	45	30	28	172
5	18	35	34	36	18	37	7	8	8	8	9	19	237	42	47	37	15	30	171
6	24	34	30	44	33	36	8	4	6	6	6	24	255	35	39	34	36	40	184
7	30	34	27	36	26	41	8	7	7	8	8	27	259	38	31	35	29	31	164
8	48	44	44	38	39	46	9	9	8	9	9	25	328	39	45	47	40	38	209
9	31	35	35	24	32	34	8	10	10	9	9	33	270	29	34	38	36	20	157
10	30	38	38	36	27	37	9	5	6	9	8	27	270	41	35	41	34	42	193
11	43	39	37	38	35	38	8	8	9	8	8	34	305	39	40	38	29	34	180
12	36	39	36	47	33	44	3	8	7	9	9	29	300	42	45	45	28	39	199
13	23	32	31	25	36	23	8	6	6	3	6	32	231	32	31	25	35	32	155
14	31	36	34	40	36	32	8	4	4	8	8	30	271	39	39	39	30	32	179
15	33	37	39	42	27	40	7	9	8	7	9	27	285	28	34	37	31	34	164
16	34	34	35	44	36	37	9	6	8	8	6	25	282	27	42	37	34	40	180
17	33	30	39	32	36	26	8	6	4	5	8	29	256	30	32	30	26	32	150
18	29	34	35	39	31	41	6	9	8	8	6	29	275	33	39	36	21	31	160
19	29	34	36	41	32	25	6	7	2	6	5	32	255	36	39	32	32	34	173
20	23	36	25	31	32	23	6	3	6	6	3	32	226	32	35	22	31	32	152
21	35	42	39	38	35	43	6	8	9	8	8	19	290	42	43	43	37	36	201
22	39	38	37	42	34	43	8	8	7	9	8	31	304	40	33	38	35	33	179
23	39	34	40	37	31	42	7	7	5	8	9	34	293	37	37	37	33	38	182
24	26	33	31	26	28	40	8	8	8	6	8	19	241	37	37	37	36	39	186
25	28	31	30	20	27	42	8	5	7	7	5	32	242	36	35	32	25	24	152

Convicted, high socio-economic status, severe crime																			
Factors (Self-concept Scale)										Mental Health Scale									
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	gl	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1	35	31	25	37	25	27	10	9	6	6	9	27	247	28	27	30	23	24	132
2	30	25	31	34	24	30	8	6	6	7	8	28	237	32	29	30	24	23	138
3	30	32	34	35	32	25	8	6	4	6	8	33	253	32	32	38	30	27	159
4	30	35	30	37	31	38	8	7	5	7	6	28	262	27	39	36	33	29	164
5	31	37	38	38	35	34	8	7	5	6	8	31	278	32	40	38	39	30	179
6	40	39	37	29	37	40	9	8	1	6	8	29	283	33	39	40	32	33	177
7	38	34	37	38	35	36	8	7	6	7	8	24	278	38	40	40	40	38	196
8	31	34	34	39	30	40	8	6	7	6	8	39	282	37	36	36	38	28	175
9	36	45	39	43	41	45	10	9	9	7	7	36	327	37	43	40	35	39	194
10	28	36	33	36	31	37	8	7	6	7	6	33	268	30	33	32	29	32	156
11	30	28	30	33	27	38	6	7	8	5	6	32	250	31	36	36	35	31	169
12	28	30	31	35	27	29	6	8	3	5	9	35	246	18	20	31	36	40	145
13	44	40	43	45	24	42	8	9	9	6	9	23	302	42	42	40	23	35	182
14	41	40	36	37	28	39	8	8	4	6	9	23	279	38	39	38	20	28	163
15	31	26	37	24	33	33	7	6	6	6	9	23	241	32	30	37	24	28	151
16	33	44	35	31	24	47	8	6	6	5	4	25	268	33	30	41	29	41	174
17	31	29	34	25	23	36	9	6	6	8	6	22	235	31	32	37	30	26	156
18	21	28	28	24	25	34	5	4	5	4	8	28	214	26	26	28	23	20	123
19	23	23	21	20	27	24	7	5	5	4	6	19	184	26	22	21	19	24	112
20	21	24	18	25	20	20	6	5	4	3	3	24	173	19	17	21	18	18	93
21	27	27	28	29	24	27	7	8	6	6	4	34	227	34	28	35	29	32	158
22	17	20	30	32	22	21	4	3	4	4	4	16	177	19	21	16	19	18	93
23	25	21	25	30	27	24	10	9	6	6	6	24	213	27	36	33	31	30	157
24	18	17	22	22	23	22	4	5	3	2	4	23	165	30	22	18	19	19	108
25	31	29	28	37	24	33	7	5	4	8	8	22	236	28	31	30	24	32	145

Convicted, low socio-economic status, severe crime																					
Factors (Self-concept Scale)													Mental Health Scale								
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1	28	31	30	35	27	27	9	8	4	8	6	32	245	30	32	28	30	25	145		
2	30	32	33	34	30	28	8	6	4	7	8	29	249	29	33	38	29	24	153		
3	30	30	37	36	36	33	8	7	7	7	8	31	270	33	33	37	38	30	171		
4	27	36	34	35	34	35	8	7	2	9	7	33	267	32	36	32	33	34	167		
5	30	33	31	32	27	35	8	6	4	8	6	28	248	32	37	37	40	33	179		
6	35	34	24	37	17	27	9	8	4	6	6	30	237	31	29	36	30	26	152		
7	31	37	38	40	29	41	8	8	4	8	8	33	285	32	42	41	32	35	182		
8	30	36	35	37	28	35	8	7	5	7	8	30	266	26	30	34	31	27	148		
9	29	32	37	29	29	38	8	7	4	7	6	29	255	34	38	36	25	28	161		
10	33	42	33	38	32	44	9	9	10	7	9	28	294	33	41	47	28	34	183		
11	39	39	37	41	39	40	10	7	8	7	9	27	303	33	32	40	40	34	179		
12	30	28	30	33	27	38	6	7	8	5	6	32	250	31	36	36	35	31	169		
13	39	37	41	33	36	40	10	10	4	5	8	32	295	40	34	43	38	31	186		
14	23	34	35	37	26	42	9	8	8	7	8	22	259	34	31	36	24	26	151		
15	24	32	24	34	20	39	7	4	5	7	9	16	221	37	33	36	21	26	153		
16	19	32	28	30	23	40	8	5	5	6	8	19	223	35	34	36	19	27	151		
17	24	30	28	30	19	41	9	7	5	6	7	17	223	36	32	39	19	26	152		
18	39	31	45	39	33	37	8	9	6	9	8	33	297	36	32	40	28	31	167		
19	37	27	47	38	33	42	8	5	6	9	9	33	294	33	38	35	29	35	170		
20	31	33	35	37	27	34	7	5	3	4	6	28	250	35	33	36	26	29	159		
21	23	32	32	32	30	30	7	8	4	7	8	25	238	35	33	39	25	32	164		
22	28	31	30	35	26	37	5	5	7	6	4	33	247	28	36	29	29	35	157		
23	30	37	41	40	33	34	8	7	7	9	9	43	298	25	36	36	31	31	159		
24	29	32	33	33	34	31	5	8	7	7	7	23	249	28	24	28	34	26	140		
25	35	42	37	39	34	39	9	8	8	8	8	31	298	32	37	38	32	30	169		

Convicted, low socio-economic status, non-severe crime																								
S.N.	Factors (Self-concept Scale)										Mental Health Scale													
	a	b	c	d	e	f	gi	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total					
1	31	32	37	35	25	30	7	8	4	6	8	25	248	32	29	33	24	24	142					
2	29	37	26	41	29	38	9	6	6	6	8	30	265	32	34	33	27	29	155					
3	31	37	32	35	27	42	9	6	4	6	8	23	260	32	28	32	22	29	143					
4	40	44	38	30	28	33	4	7	6	8	9	26	273	32	23	40	33	31	159					
5	22	37	28	37	16	38	5	8	6	8	7	18	230	36	36	37	14	31	154					
6	37	44	37	35	41	45	6	7	10	7	9	26	304	41	42	44	44	39	210					
7	35	32	33	35	31	27	7	6	4	6	3	35	254	29	33	31	31	28	152					
8	31	33	34	36	31	33	8	8	3	8	8	28	261	32	33	36	29	33	163					
9	33	40	34	42	28	39	9	7	8	8	8	34	290	32	41	38	38	36	185					
10	30	36	33	36	25	37	8	7	7	8	8	24	259	36	32	37	23	26	154					
11	23	43	31	40	17	40	10	10	10	6	10	19	259	44	45	42	16	29	176					
12	22	34	30	31	22	34	10	6	9	4	10	34	246	37	41	47	29	25	179					
13	38	29	30	37	32	43	9	9	8	6	9	21	271	35	37	37	25	32	166					
14	23	29	27	34	23	39	9	4	8	6	9	21	232	37	34	38	19	30	158					
15	20	35	26	38	25	42	9	6	7	7	8	20	243	33	41	38	20	28	160					
16	31	34	37	33	21	41	9	8	7	6	7	18	252	42	32	39	23	29	165					
17	22	33	29	26	21	37	7	7	8	7	7	19	223	34	33	33	20	28	148					
18	26	34	43	32	18	39	9	8	8	7	9	18	251	34	30	38	23	26	151					
19	27	37	35	35	23	37	8	8	4	7	8	18	247	33	32	34	19	28	146					
20	18	24	34	30	25	32	8	7	7	7	8	18	218	33	35	32	24	27	151					
21	34	42	36	45	29	48	9	8	8	7	10	26	302	39	41	38	32	35	185					
22	34	38	34	42	36	38	8	8	7	4	8	24	281	47	42	40	43	46	218					
23	30	29	31	22	22	35	8	5	5	6	8	22	223	38	20	32	27	30	147					
24	34	42	34	42	24	49	10	7	6	8	9	29	294	39	40	38	32	35	184					
25	28	29	31	35	33	37	9	3	6	5	8	22	246	36	32	30	23	29	150					



Convicted, high socio-economic status, non-severe crime																					
Factors (Self-concept Scale)															Mental Health Scale						
S.N.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	ii	iii	iv	v	h	Total	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1	30	34	35	38	26	37	8	8	6	6	6	8	35	271	36	37	38	31	29	171	
2	31	38	37	39	38	36	8	7	6	6	6	8	31	285	32	38	38	37	29	174	
3	34	37	42	23	34	34	8	8	5	5	6	8	23	262	37	31	38	32	28	166	
4	36	32	37	38	28	43	7	7	4	4	6	8	27	273	34	35	37	25	37	168	
5	33	39	41	38	33	47	9	9	6	6	7	8	24	294	40	41	42	37	38	198	
6	32	39	38	41	31	44	8	8	7	7	6	8	33	295	38	39	36	35	37	185	
7	34	40	35	33	30	41	8	6	7	7	6	8	29	277	30	38	38	37	34	177	
8	32	33	37	41	23	42	8	7	8	7	6	7	27	271	32	38	40	24	34	168	
9	29	34	33	36	26	43	3	7	5	5	7	7	28	258	35	28	24	30	27	144	
10	31	29	33	35	22	31	8	7	8	7	7	4	27	242	36	29	37	31	25	158	
11	25	32	32	29	30	31	8	6	3	6	7	7	29	239	39	35	31	22	36	163	
12	32	36	26	38	24	31	9	6	6	6	8	36	258	37	27	33	34	30	30	161	
13	24	32	26	26	29	32	6	9	8	9	7	7	29	237	37	36	39	34	40	186	
14	32	33	33	37	30	39	9	7	4	4	6	6	25	259	30	29	30	25	29	143	
15	29	32	30	36	28	25	7	4	9	9	7	6	29	242	31	27	30	28	32	148	
16	32	30	31	39	32	33	7	4	9	9	7	6	27	257	30	30	30	24	29	143	
17	27	28	25	28	31	25	6	4	6	6	8	18	212	29	28	30	35	34	156		
18	27	29	24	24	24	28	6	4	8	5	8	17	204	31	30	34	25	25	145		
19	25	31	26	25	18	26	8	5	8	8	6	7	24	209	28	28	29	22	28	135	
20	19	28	25	32	17	32	4	5	4	4	3	7	21	197	31	24	30	21	24	130	
21	21	26	25	29	17	32	5	5	5	5	4	7	20	196	30	32	29	20	22	133	
22	26	45	33	44	21	45	10	10	8	7	9	23	281	35	35	44	40	18	33	170	
23	40	49	28	24	26	38	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	275	35	24	46	43	38	186	
24	35	42	37	39	34	39	9	8	8	8	8	8	31	298	32	37	38	32	30	169	
25	26	45	33	44	21	45	10	10	8	7	9	22	280	36	40	18	20	23	23	137	